

THE NAPANEE

Vol. XLII] No 21—JNO. POLLARD, Editor and Publisher.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA—FRIDAY

O. casionally we offer bargains, always we tender good values. Keep an eye on us; we have an eye on you.

THE ROBINSON COMPANY NAPANEE, STORE NEWS

The best investment is a fair price for the lowest goods. No premiums for patronage. Only honest goods, fair prices courteous treatment.

Corset Sale Next.

On Thursday, May 15, commencing at 9.30, we will sell one hundred and twenty-one pairs of fancy stripe summer corsets at 37½ cents a pair. These Corsets are all the new straight front shape, medium length. The colors are stripes such as Light Grey with Light Blue, Tan with Blue. Sizes 18 to 26. Limit 2 pairs to a customer.

Black Silk for all Purposes.

(West Store.)

Time was when everybody wore black silk. History repeats itself and again everybody wears it—even to wee little children.

But no longer is it confined to the "best dress" of other days. It's uses are now many. Jackets, Raglans, Tailored Suits, Dress Linings, Petticoats, are all made from it.

OUR BLACK TAFFETA AT 75 CENTS is a wonder, bright, all silk, not too stiff, just right.

OUR PENU DE SOIE AT \$1.00, fills the bill for Dresses and Waists.

Dress Goods.

(West Store.)

All the popular light weight fabrics including colored and black voiles, Etamines, Eoliennes, Poplin De Soies, Velours, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50 a yard, and you do not have to chase all over for trimmings as we have trimmings for all our dresses.

Black Petticoats.

(Main Aisle)

The Petticoats we told you about last week at \$1.75 and \$2.25 did not last the week out. We placed another case of them in stock Monday morning. This is the last we expect to have of the kind, and we advise early buying if you want one. Our word for it, "They are nice."

Women's Kid Gloves.

(Ground Floor)

There is a safety in a famous name, because the owners of a great trade name cannot afford to risk its value by selling anything short of the best.

A Fabric Glove Bargain.

(First Floor.)

We have taken about one-hundred pairs of fabric gloves, some are part silk, some are all silk, some are black, some are black with colored stitching, some are staple shades and others are odd shades. Nothing in the lot less than 25 cents, some double that. All to clear at 15 cents a pair.

A Word About Tailored Suits.

(Second Floor.)

Does not matter how many fancy dresses a woman may have, there are times when a tailored suit fills the bill to a nicety. We have them \$7.00 to \$20.00. Chances are we can fit you.

Silk Waists Belong With Tailored Suits.

Our \$5.00 Black Silk Waist is wonderful value. Surprising how much work is represented on this five dollar waist. There are seventy-five rows of tucking besides all the hemstitching. Sizes—32—34—36—38—41.

Millinery News.

(Ground Floor)

We never had such a millinery season, we never have shown as many charming styles.

Trimmed Hats for Women—\$2, \$3, \$5, \$7. Many at prices between.

Trimmed Hat for Girls—\$1.00 to \$5.00.

Untrimmed Hats and Hat Trimmings.—Whatever you need in Ready-to-wear too.

Silk Muslins are Lovely.

Several very pretty patterns to pick from. Dainty openwork designs in the new shades of Primrose, Greens, Blues and Linens at 35 cents a yard.

The new Dolly Varden patterns on satin stripe background are very dressy for an entire summer costume, 75 cents a yard.

All-Ways Ready.

SKIRT WAIST HOLDERS AND SKIRT SUPPORTER.

Every woman that has bought recommends them. Others may be good. This is perfect! Demonstrated at our haberdashery counter. \$ each. Order by mail if you cannot come yours

The Princess Loop Belt,

(PATENTED APRIL 1st, 1902.)

Latest novelty as advertised in the lead magazines. The fashionable New York Belt in Black and White Elastic and Non Elastic Webbing, also in Gross Grain and Moise Ribbons. They are at our belt counter.

Men's and Boys' Clothing.

(Robinson Co. Standard.)

Styles speak for themselves, the shaping of the suit depends partly on the pressing. Any looks well in the store. Will it keep on look well? Will it hold its shape, and not bag stretch or shrink? You can't tell beforehand—either take blind chance or trust the seller. I know this store, you know our system of doing business. Would it pay this store to sell wrong clothing?

We have made it safe for you to buy here cause we returned the money if you preferred. We have made the Clothing business a specialty. We have never allowed our makers slight the making. Our suits are the best money worth in Clothing we know of.

Men's Overcoats \$7.50 to \$12.50 sizes 36 to 42
Men's Trousers \$1.00 to \$4.00, sizes 32 to 42
Men's Suits, \$4.50 to \$17.50, sizes 36 to 42
Youths' Suits, \$4.00 to \$10.00, sizes 32 to 38
Boys' Suits (3 pieces) \$3.00 to \$7.50 size to 33.

Boys' Suits, (2 piece) \$1.25 to \$4.00 sizes 22 to 28.

Children's Vestee and Sailor Suits \$2.25 to \$6.00, sizes 22 to 28.

Shirt Waists for Boys.

Black Petticoats.

(Main Aisle)

The Petticoats we told you about last week at \$1.75 and \$2.25 did not last the week out. We placed another case of them in stock Monday morning. This is the last we expect to have of the kind, and we advise early buying if you want one. Our word for it, "They are nice."

Women's Kid Gloves.

(Ground Floor)

There is a safety in a famous name, because the owners of a great trade name cannot afford to risk its value by selling anything short of the best. Fownes Kid Gloves, \$1.00, \$1.25, every pair guaranteed.

Dainty Neckwear For Women.

(First Floor)

Fine Muslin, hemstitched and tucked, with Embroidery Turnovers, 25 to 50 cents each. Striped Habutais in shades of Light Blue, Pink, Black and White Plain Taffetas, hemstitched and tucked, 70c.

Creton, Turquoise, Pink, Old Rose, Swiss and Irish Point Turnovers, 95 cents.

Long Silk Ties, double edge hemstitched, to be worn over a stock. All shades, 25 cents.

Trimmed Hats for Women—\$2, \$3, \$5, \$7. Many at prices between.

Trimmed Hat for Girls—\$1.00 to \$5.00.

Untrimmed Hats and Hat Trimmings.—Whatever you need in Ready-to-wear too.

Silk Muslins are Lovely.

Several very pretty patterns to pick from. Dainty openwork designs in the new shades of Primrose, Greens, Blues and Linens at 35 cents a yard.

The new Dolly Varden patterns on satin stripe background are very dressy for an entire summer costume, 75 cents a yard.

Men's Fast Black Cotton Hose, 3 Pairs for 25 Cents.

The immense quantity of these Hermsdorf Dyed Hose that we told you about two weeks ago are going very fast. They cannot be duplicated this season as we imported them direct from Germany. If you would share in this bargain better come soon.

All the other lines we imported at the same time are leaders and will not last long. Fast black with natural feet, 25 cents a pair, Fast black with artificial silk feet, 25 cents a pair.

slight the making. Our suits are the best money worth in Clothing we know of.

Men's Overcoats \$7.50 to \$12.50 sizes 36 to 4

Men's Trousers \$1.00 to \$4.00, sizes 32 to 4

Men's Suits, \$4.50 to \$17.50, sizes 36 to 4

Youths' Suits, \$4.00 to \$10.00, sizes 32 to 4

Boys' Suits (3 pieces) \$3.00 to \$7.50 sizes

to 33.

Boys' Suits, (2 piece) \$1.25 to \$4.00 si

22 to 28.

Children's Vestee and Sailor Suits \$2.25

\$6.00, sizes 22 to 28.

Shirt Waists for Boys.

What a comfort for the mothers to know they get for the little fellows a good fitting, well made Seible Shirt Waist at 50 cents each.

They come in very pretty striped effects of Cambr and are made to fit boys from 5 to 9 years old.

Children's Wash Suits.

We carry a complete range of Children's Colour Blouse Suits in Sailor, Fauntleroy and Russian effects but as the same must be seen to be appreciated consequently we do not attempt to describe them. (lines in above mentioned styles range in price from 50c Suit to \$5.00 a Suit. Sizes range from 5 years old to

The large quantities we sell each season, and purchases being made upon that basis, we enjoy privileges undreamed of by Smaller Dealers.

BIG TEA SALE

In order to clean out the balance of my Teas I have decided to mark Tea down 4c per lb., and for the next two weeks will sell

15 Cent Tea at 10 cents.

20 Cent Tea at 15 Cents.

25 Cent Tea at 20 Cents.

and in my 20c Tea I have no rival at 25c.

WM. COXALL.

COURT OF REVISION.

Notice is hereby given that the first sitting of the Court of Revision for the Town of Napanee for the hearing and determining of appeals against the assessment of the said town for the year 1902 will be held in the Council Chamber, Napanee, on

Tuesday, the 3rd Day of June, 1902.

at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m.

JAS. E. HERRING,

Town Clerk.

Napanee, May 8th, 1902.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the matter of the estate of Thomas Norman Denyes late of the Township of Ernestown in the County of Lennox and Addington, Farmer, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Chapter 129, Section 38, of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, that all creditors and others having claims or demands whatsoever against the estate of Thomas Norman Denyes late of the Township of Ernestown in the County of Lennox and Addington, Farmer, deceased, who died on or about the 27th day of April, 1902, are required to send by post prepaid or to deliver to the undersigned Deroche & Madden, solicitors for the executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, on or before the 10th day of June, 1902, full particulars and proofs of all claims (if any) they may have against the estate and effects of the said deceased, together with their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions and the nature of the security (if any) held by them.

And notice is hereby further given that after the said 10th day of June, 1902, the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been received as above required, and said executors will not be liable for any assets so distributed or any part thereof to any person or persons whose names shall not have been received prior to the time of said distribution.

DEROCHE & MADDEN,

Solicitors for James Allen Sproule, Thomas Sproule and James Martin, Executors. Dated at Napanee this 6th day of May, 1902.

T. H. Waller has finished painting his shop front and building on Dundas Street. It is quite a feature on that side of the way. Mr. Ed. Hayes did the job.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Supplying Coal for the Dominion Buildings," will be received at this office until Tuesday, 3rd June, 1902, inclusively, for the supply of Coal for the Public Buildings throughout the Dominion.

Combined specification and form of tender can be obtained on application at this office.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, made payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent. of amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order,

FRED. GELINAS,

Secretary.

Department of Public Works.

Ottawa, 2nd May, 1902.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

Grand Trunk RAILWAY SYSTEM. Victoria Day,

May 24. 1902

Return Tickets will be issued at

SINGLE FIRST-CLASS FARE

Between all Stations in Canada; all Stations in Canada to and from Detroit, Mich., Port Huron, Mich., Fort Covington, N.Y., Bombay Jet, N.Y., Helena, N.Y., Massena Springs, N.Y., Rouse's Point, N.Y., Island Pond, Vt., all Stations in Canada to, but not from Buffalo, N.Y., Black Rock, N.Y., Niagara Falls, N.Y., and Suspension Bridge, N.Y.

Good Going May 23rd or 24th.

Valid returning from Destination on or before May 26th, 1902.

Tickets, and all information from agents Grand Trunk Railway System.

SEEDS FOR 1902

The largest and best assorted stock of FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS ever held in Napanee is now on sale at Symington's.

Buy Early

is the best advice I can give you.

Thos. Symington,

SEEDSMAN,

101st

Napanee.

Lake Ontario and Bay of Quinte Steamboat Company, Limited.

KINGSTON—DESERONTO—BELLEVILLE STR. ALETHA—Leaves Deseronto on Monday Wednesdays and Fridays at 7.35 a.m., for Kingston and intermediate bay ports; and Belleville on Tuesday, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4.45 p.m.

DESERONTO—ROCHESTER, N.Y. STR. NORTH KING—Commencing May 11th, leave Deseronto on Sundays at 10.00 p.m. Summerville, N.Y., (port of Rochester), turning Steamer will arrive Sundays at a.m., and leave for Pictou and Kingston.

For further information apply to H. H. GILBERTSLEEVE, General Manager, Kingston. J. L. BOYE, Agent, Nap.

Mr. Will Frizzell has purchased a lot in East Napanee, near the East school, upon which he will build a residence.

Mr. E. M. Storey, architect, of Kingston, is preparing plans for the erection of two new buildings on Main St., Napanee for F. W. Smith and D. J. Hogan.

Those who are not now on the assessment roll and who will fail to register of course, be debarred from voting at elections. The importance of registering will, therefore, appear to the most observant. Go up to the liberal common rooms and leave your name and address.

SCANTLEBURY

WALLPAPER S.

You can get the BEST, LATEST, and UP-TO-DATE Wallpapers of

S. W. PRINGLE,

249 Centre Street.

17cm

NEE EXPRESS.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

ANADA—FRIDAY, MAY 9th, 1902.

The best investment is fair price for the lowest goods. No premiums for storage. Only honest goods, fair prices courteous treatment.

ys Ready.
ST HOLDERS AND SKIRT SUPPORTER.
 n that has bought recommends ay be good. This is perfection. our haberdashery counter. 25c. mail if you cannot come yourself.

ncess
elt,
WED APRIL 1st, 1902.)
 ty as advertised in the leading fashionable New York Belt made ite Elastic and Non Elastic Silk n Gross Grain and Moise Ribbons. our belt counter.

nd Boys'
g.
 inson Co. Standard.)
 k for themselves, the shaping of prtly on the pressing. Any suit store. Will it keep on looking hold its shape, and not bag or ? You can't tell beforehand—you chance or trust the seller. You , you know our system of doing ld it pay this store to sell you ?
 ide it safe for you to buy here be d the money if you preferred it. the Clothing business a special ve never allowed our makers to g. Our suits are the best money's g we know of.
 ous \$7.50 to \$12.50 sizes 36 to 42. ers \$1.00 to \$4.00, sizes 32 to 42. s, \$4.50 to \$17.50, sizes 36 to 46. s, \$4.00 to \$10.00, sizes 32 to 35. (3 piece) \$3.00 to \$7.50 sizes 28 , (2 piec.) \$1.25 to \$4.00 sizes Vestee and Sailor Suits \$2.25 to 28.

Vaists
S.

W. C. T. U.

— COLUMN —

CIGARETTE STATISTICS.
 The figures below are the latest obtainable. The Blue Books for the Departments of Internal Revenue and Customs for 1901 are not yet issued.

INTERNAL REVENUE REPORT.
 Cigarettes manufactured in Canada and taken out of bond for consumption:
 1898—80,562,817
 1899—101,143,328
 1900—116,071,522

Increase over last year of nearly fifteen million cigarettes.
 Cigars manufactured and consumed in Canada:
 1898—113,152,223
 1899—128,919,088
 1900—136,041,707

Increase over last year of nearly ten million cigars.

CUSTOMS REPORT.
 Cigarettes imported and consumed in Canada cannot be given absolutely, because computed by pounds, not number.
 1899—7,075 pounds
 1900—9,357 "

Increase over last year of two thousand pounds.
 Cigars imported and consumed in Canada:
 1899—65,171 pounds
 1900—81,723 "

Cigarettes are reckoned at from 1½ to 2½ pounds per thousand. Taking 2½ pounds as the average for cigarettes, the consumption of imported brands would be 3,142,800. Add to these the home-made articles, and we have as the Canadian consumption for the year 1900, the appalling number of 119,804,322 cigarettes. These must still be increased by the tens of thousands rolled by the smokers themselves.

We have not space for the plug tobacco and snuff statistics.

An Act Respecting the Sale of Tobacco to Minors.

At the request of the local W. C. T. U. and for the information of the public in general we publish the law respecting the sale of tobacco to minors:

R. S. O., 1897, Chap. 261, p. 3170.
 Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:—

(1) Any person who, either directly or indirectly, sells, or gives, or furnishes to a minor under eighteen years of age, cigars, cigarettes, or tobacco in any form, shall on summary conviction thereof before a Justice of the Peace be subject to a penalty of not less than \$10, nor more than \$50, with or without costs of prosecution, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for any term not exceeding thirty days, or to both fine, with or without costs, and imprisonment to the said amount and for the said term, in the discretion of the convicting magistrate. And in case of a fine or a fine and costs being awarded, and of the same not being upon conviction forthwith paid, the Justice may commit the offender to the common jail, there to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding thirty days, unless the fine and costs are sooner paid.
 (2) This act shall not apply to a sale to

BUILD UP MADOLE For ONTARIO. LENNOX.

Stratton in Napanee.

A public meeting will be held in the
OPERA HOUSE, NAPANEE,
WEDNESDAY, MAY 14th, at 8 O'CLOCK, P.M.

in the interests of Mr. M. S. Madole, the Liberal Candidate.
 The meeting will be addressed by

The Hon. M. J. Stratton and the Candidate.

Ladies are cordially invited and will be provided with reserved seats on the platform.
"GOD SAVE THE KING."

TO THE ELECTORS —OF THE— RIDING OF LENNOX.

GENTLEMEN,—
 As you are no doubt aware, I have received the unanimous nomination as a candidate to contest the representation of Lennox in the Ontario Legislature at the next Provincial General Election.
 This, however, was not of my seeking, but it was urged upon me so unanimously that I felt it my duty to accept the responsibility. I am, therefore, now in your hands as a candidate, and respectfully solicit the favor of your votes and influence to secure my election. My long residence in the county, and my business relations, especially with the farming community, have placed me in a position to know what action on the part of a representative is required to promote their best interests. The electors also know something of me and that I have sufficient independence of character to take a course of action, as their representative, which will promote the interests they have at heart; for apart from mere general considerations, and from a local point of view what benefits the people of the riding will, in a large measure, benefit myself. If the coming elections result in my return I

PUBLIC MEETINGS

in the interests of
MR. M. S. MADOLE,
 —will be held at the—
TOWN HALL,
 in the
VILLAGE of BATH,
on FRIDAY EVENING,
May 9th, at 7.45 P.M.

Addresses will be delivered by the Candidate and Joseph Haycock, Esq.

—o—
GRANGE HALL, WILTON,
Monday Evening, May 12th,
at 7.45 p.m.

Meeting to be addressed by R. W. Peterson, Esq., W. S. Herrington, Esq., and the Candidate.

—o—
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Vestee and Sailor Suits \$3.25 to
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Waists

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Men's Suits.

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SEEDSMAN,
101 Napanee.

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Immerville, N.Y., (port of Rochester). Re-
turning Steamer will arrive Sundays at 5.10
m., and leave for Pictou and Kingston.
For further information apply to
H. GILDERSLLEEVE, J. L. BOYES,
General Manager, Agent,
Kingston. Napanee.

Mr. Will Frizzell has purchased a lot in
East Napanee, near the East Ward
school, upon which he will build a brick
residence.

Mr. E. M. Storey, architect, of King-
ston, is preparing plans for the erection of
two new buildings on Main St., Napanee.
Mr. F. W. Smith and D. J. Hogan.—Whig.

Those who are not now on the assess-
ment roll and who will fail to register will,
of course, be debarred from voting at the
elections. The importance of registration
roll, therefore, appear to the most casual
bever. Go up to the liberal committee
rooms and leave your name and address.

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and
consent of the Legislative Assembly of the
Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:—
(1) Any person who, either directly or
indirectly, sells, or gives, or furnishes to a
minor under eighteen years of age, cigars,
cigarettes, or tobacco in any form, shall on
summary conviction thereof before a Jus-
tice of the Peace be subject to a penalty of
not less than \$10, nor more than \$50, with
or without costs of prosecution, or to im-
prisonment, with or without hard labor,
for any term not exceeding thirty days, or
to both fine, with or without costs, and im-
prisonment to the said amount and for the
said term, in the discretion of the convict-
ing magistrate. And in case of a fine or a
fine and costs being awarded, and of the
same not being upon conviction forthwith
paid, the Justice may commit the offender
to the common jail, there to be imprisoned
for any term not exceeding thirty days,
unless the fine and costs are sooner paid.
(2) This act shall not apply to a sale to
the minor for his parent or guardian under
a written request or order of the parent or
guardian.
(3) A person who appears to the magis-
trate to be under 18 years of age, shall be
presumed to be under that age unless it is
shown by evidence that he is in fact over
that age.

COURT OF ASSIZE.

The Court of Assize, for the County of
Lennox and Addington, opened at the
Court House on Tuesday, 6th inst., before
His Lordship, Mr. Justice Street.

GRAND JURY.
C. Alcombrack, Fred. Allison,
Ira B. Amey, H. Aylsworth,
Robt. Birrell, Milo Huffman,
Joseph A. Clark, Henry McLaughlin,
Edward Phippen, Egerton Russell,
Thos. Turney, John H. Wilson,
P. E. R. Miller, Foreman.

PETIT JURY.
George Akey, Wm. Herrington,
J. H. Allen, Wm. Huff,
Chas. Amey, C. A. Lake,
Chas. Asselstine, Chas. R. Mellow,
Herbert Armstrong, Albert Milligan,
Jas. Blute, Thos. Murphy,
Thomas Brown, Hugh McCormick,
Adam Campbell, Milton Parrott,
E. W. Clark, Wm. Pringle,
Thos. Clark, John Purdy,
John Cline, Edwin Robin,
Harvey Denyes, Thos. Scantlin,
Abraham Ferguson, Chas. E. File,
Geo. Finland, Thos. Gibson,
John R. Graham, Cartwright Hawley.

GRAND JURY PRESENTMENT.
To the Honorable Mr. Justice Street.
We, the Grand Jurors summoned to
attend this assize court, learned with
satisfaction that there was no criminal
business to be brought before us. We
have visited the gaol and find no one con-
fined therein. The county buildings
appear to be in a satisfactory condition.
All of which is respectfully submitted to
your Lordship.

P. E. R. MILLER, Foreman.
The first case to be tried was that of
Clark vs. McCullough, an action brought
to recover wages for nursing the late God-
frey Kolp, of Deseronto. The jury
brought in a verdict of \$600 for the plain-
tiff. H. L. Drayton, of Toronto, and John
English, for plaintiff, and W. B. Northrup
for defendant.

Milligan vs. Jamieson—An action for
damages for slander. The result of a
Division Court case, brought by John
Milligan against Ex-Mayor Thos. Jamieson.
The jury returned a verdict in favor
of the defendant, and the Judge directed
Judgment to be entered for the defendant
with costs. Mr. Whiting, K.C., of King-
ston, and T. B. German, for plaintiff; Mr.
Aylsworth, K.C., and Deroche and
Madden for defendants.

London Mutual vs. Frette—An action to
recover \$500 on a bond, verdict for defend-
ant. Dodds, Grant & Co., Toronto, for
plaintiff; John English for defendant.

McCormick vs. Township of Richmond—
Two actions for damages for overflowing
plaintiff's lands is now before the court
and will probably occupy two days and be
the last case at this sitting. On Thurs-
day evening the Judge intimated that he
would return on June 22nd, to finish the
cases remaining unheard.

Close's Mills are grinding every day.
JAS. A. CLOSE.

Lennox in the Ontario Legislature at the
next Provincial General Election.

This, however, was not of my seeking,
but it was urged upon me so unanimously
that I felt it my duty to accept the respon-
sibility. I am, therefore, now in your
hands as a candidate, and respectfully
solicit the favor of your votes and
influence to secure my election. My long
residence in the county, and my business
relations, especially with the farming com-
munity, have placed me in a position to
know what action on the part of a repre-
sentative is required to promote their best
interests. The electors also know some-
thing of me and that I have sufficient
independence of character to take a course
of action, as their representative, which
will promote the interests they have at
heart; for apart from mere general con-
siderations, and from a local point of view
what benefits the people of the riding will,
in a large measure, benefit myself. If the
coming elections result in my return I
shall, while giving the Government gener-
ally my support, exercise my own inde-
pendent judgment as to the merits of every
measure submitted, having special regard
to the effects which such measure may
have upon the finances of the Province and
the general welfare of the whole people.
In my opinion the time has come when, on
the question of bonuses, a halt should be
called, and, if elected, I will use my vote
and influence against further grants in the
way of bonuses to corporations and private
individuals for their special personal bene-
fit.

I recognize the fact that the farming in-
dustry is by far the most important of our
industries, and I am in favor of every
measure that will advance it. But as no
industry can stand by itself, but must co-
operate with all others, I am in favor of a
policy of Provincial Development which
will utilize the resources of our new terri-
tory, promote settlement and industrial
activities, and reflect beneficially upon
every class and calling of the country,
having special regard to the laboring class
of the Province.

I will therefore pledge myself generally
to the support of all measures in this
direction, provided always that no interest
of the public is in any way injuriously
affected, morally, financially or otherwise.
Having accepted the candidature for
Lennox, I appeal to you for your support,
and should such support lead to my return
as your representative no act or course on
my part will make the electors regret that
they have placed such confidence in my
willingsness and ability to serve them.

I propose holding a series of public
meetings throughout the riding before the
election, which will be addressed by my-
self, when I will be pleased to discuss the
questions affecting this Province of ours in
relation to its future management.

Yours truly,
M. S. MADOLE.

Registration of Manhood Suffrage Voters.

The registration of manhood suffrage
voters for the town takes place on Friday
and Saturday, the 9th and 10th days of
May, in the Council Chamber, in the Town
Hall. The board consists of Judge Wil-
kison, James Daly and W. P. Deroche.

The Markets and the Merchants.

Under this heading the Montreal Daily
Star has started a new feature in news-
paper enterprise that ought to prove the
greatest boon to merchants in every line of
trade throughout all Canada. What the
country merchant has been in the habit of
receiving weekly he can now have daily,
and is thereby enabled to keep himself
promptly posted on market prices and
business prospects generally. The Star
covers in this department every branch of
trade. It gives country merchants not
only the latest news, but explanations of
methods in trade, hints, suggestions and
information intended to impress on those
who read, the advantage of being better
posted, and thus better armed for the com-
petitive battle of trade. No merchant out-
side of Canada's Metropolis can afford to
be without the Star in future.

Morley Archer was aiding in the raising
of the frame of a grist mill at Newburgh,
Ont, when the chain holding the bottom of
a bent, broke and the bent fell, crushing
Mr. Archer to death. He leaves a widow
and three children.

VILLAGE OF BATH, on FRIDAY EVENING, May 9th, at 7.45 P.M.

Addresses will be delivered by the
Candidate and Joseph Haycock, Esq.

GRANGE HALL, WILTON, Monday Evening, May 12th, at 7.45 p.m.

Meeting to be addressed by R. W.
Peterson, Esq., W. S. Herrington, Esq.,
and the Candidate.

ADOLPHUSTOWN, TOWN HALL, Tuesday Evening, May, 13th, at 7.45 p.m.

Meeting to be addressed by R. W.
Peterson, Esq., W. S. Herrington, Esq.,
and the Candidate.

ORANGE HALL, ROBLIN, Thurs. Evening, May 15, at 8 p.m.

Meeting to be addressed by C. R. Heyd,
Esq., M. P., the Candidate and others.

Mr. Carscallen or anyone on his behalf
will have an opportunity to address the
meeting.
"God Save the King."

DR. WAUGH, DENTIST. 163 PRINCESS STREET, KINGSTON.

WILL VISIT ODESSA
2nd MONDAY OF EACH MONTH.

PRICES:

A Set of Teeth for	\$6 00
A Gold Filling	1 00
A Silver Filling	50
A Cement Filling	25

PAINLESS EXTRACTION 25c.
ALL WORK FULLY GUARANTEED.
50c!

Resolution of Condolence.

TO THE RELATIVES AND FRIENDS OF THE LATE
HENRY HUFFMAN.

We, the members of the Bath Quaterly
Board, desire to place on record our pro-
found sorrow in the death of our beloved
brother, Henry Huffman, who for about
half a century had been a faithful member
of our church, and for almost forty years
had held the position of recording steward.
His zeal, uprightness and unswerving faith
in God, has left us an example that we
revere.

To the sorrowing relatives we offer our
warmest sympathy and condolence. We
pray earnestly that God may sustain
them with like faith to his in their hour
of trial, and thank him for "a full assurance
of hope."

Signed on behalf of the Board,
H. S. SPENCE, Pastor,
N. H. PETERSON, Leader.
Bath, May 5th, 1902.

Paints and Oils, Brandram English
White Lead, best in the world.
BOYLE & SON, Agents.

Only two red fins were allowed a pass to
Close's Mills this week, by those having
nets across the stream. How would it do
to ask Mr. Whitney to give them all a free
passage to meet all customers any day
next week at Close's Mills,
JAS. CLOSE.

HOUSEHOLD.

THE GUEST ROOM.

If every homemaker were compelled to occupy her own guest chamber for a week and comprehend its deficiencies as she can in no other way, I wonder how many of such rooms would remain unchanged, says Ann Warner. A guest chamber is first of all a place of rest, therefore the bed should be the most prominent piece of furniture in it and be accessible from both sides, whether the room is large or small. Sacrifice appearance to utility if necessary to bring about this much-to-be-desired end. When practicable, it should not face the light. We all know the essentials of a good bed, but "people are queer, all but thee and me," so let us cater a little to their peculiarities. Have the sheets long, two yards and three-quarters at least, ample to stay tucked in at the foot and to turn a generous portion over the blankets at the top. Have in addition to the regular pillows, a small one, not too hard (in summer a hair one), also an extra pair of blankets and a hot water bag. Keep these in sight in the closet or dressing-room. Some housekeepers have the orderly faculty so highly developed that it is next to impossible to find the very thing you want most in a strange room.

If you cannot arrange to have a gas fixture at the head of the bed, place there a small table and a shaded lamp; this for the man with the bad habit of reading when he should be sleeping. There are a few persons who from the force of early training regard a bed as too sacred to lie down upon during the daytime. These will enjoy the popular fashion of having a sofa against the foot of the bed to lounge upon. Furnish it with a light afghan and with pillows having washable covers; nothing is more restful to tired nerves than the feeling of sweet, fresh, microbeless linen.

Avoid (in all sleeping apartments) a spotty-looking wall decoration; one that forces tired and unwilling eyes to follow and count the figures as they ascend with appalling regularity to the ceiling or chase in pairs diagonally from corner to corner; or where the morning greeting is given from countless grotesque and impish little faces, supposed to represent innocent pansy blossoms or rosebuds. The most restful effect comes from walls of one color or of an all-over flowing pattern in pale harmonious tints. The pictures on these walls should all preach from texts taken from the sunny side of life—positively no tragedy allowed—and be conducive to the proper state of mind when one wraps "the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams."

If your room is small, furnish with the greatest care and simplicity. "Be what you seem" in your furniture as well as in your life. The atmosphere of your room is made very disquieting by devices where everything is something else. If you can give the space, a small desk and appointments (including a little bottle of glue) is a great convenience for visitors, but at all events have a lap desk or writing pad on the table; well furnished with the necessities. Be generous with stamps and save embarrassment all round. Near by have a waste basket and a calendar.

Put a footstool in the room to assist your corpulent friend in fastening boots, and a pillow in the rocking chair to make the thin one unconscious of her bones by the

cate brown in a hot oven. Serve as a vegetable. It is especially nice made of brown bread. By way of variety, grate over it a little cheese, when not made of brown bread. Tapioca Cream—Separate the yolks and whites of 8 eggs. Soak scant cup tapioca in milk enough to cover it. When soft heat 1 qt milk, then stir in the tapioca. Beat the yolks of the eggs and stir the milk and tapioca with them when cool. Add 6 teaspoons sugar, salt, flavoring then the whites of the beaten eggs. For baked custard, place the cups in a pan of water and have only a moderate oven. When done, a knife or fork will be perfectly clean after trying them in the middle.

ONLY ONE SMALLPOX CURE.

That Is Compulsory Vaccination, Dr. Azel Ames Says.

While the United States and Great Britain are both suffering under the scourge of smallpox and in England, particularly, the disease has reached an alarming stage of progress, Porto Rico, while under Spanish rule was a hotbed of smallpox, is practically immune from the present epidemic. For ten years prior to American occupation of the island the deaths from smallpox averaged 621 per annum. To-day in a population of 960,000, the annual deathrate from the disease does not exceed two. Smallpox is practically non-existent. The result is hailed by the friends of vaccination as demonstrating conclusively its triumph as a preventive of smallpox. After having set an example to the world by introducing general vaccination Great Britain four years ago modified her Compulsory Vaccination law by adding to it a "conscience clause," under which any person having conscientious convictions as to the harmful influence of vaccination was exempted from the law and the minors in the conscientious person's family were exempted with him.

In Porto Rico the very opposite policy has been followed. Early in 1899, immediately after the American occupation of the island, Gen. Henry, the Governor, issued an order for universal vaccination and it was strictly carried out. Now, while magistrates in England, under the influence of the smallpox alarm, are openly disregarding the conscience clause in the law and a strong agitation for its repeal is growing, in Porto Rico the American surgeons are rejoicing over Gen. Henry's order and are lauding him as a

FAR-SEEING SANITARIAN.

Dr. Azel Ames, who was the director of Gen. Henry's vaccination department in Porto Rico, has written to the Medical News calling attention to the remarkable immunity of the island from the present smallpox epidemic on the one hand and the rapid and general spread of the disease in the United States and in England on the other. Dr. Ames draws from these facts the conclusion that compulsory vaccination is essential to prevent a return of the epidemic.

Dr. Ames finds the chief cause of the virulence of the present outbreak of smallpox in the diminished protection from the disease due to the existence of a large non-immune element of the population, which has either outworn its vaccine protection or has never had any.

Contributing causes he finds in the unfamiliarity of the present generation of physicians with smallpox and the consequent exposure of patients through errors of diagnosis; the fancied security and consequent relaxed vigilance in enforcing protective regulations, due to long periods of immunity from the disease; and last "the growth of a more self-assertive and mistakenly aggressive individuality which, until more fully

THEY MAY LOSE THE KILT

HIGHLAND REGIMENTS RE-SENT THE ORDER.

Statistics Prove It To Be the Healthiest Kit in Time of War.

Great regret has been caused among the Highland regiments serving in South Africa by the new dress regulations, in which it is apparently intended to supersede the kilt in the fighting kit. This reform is deprecated from all sides. The Highlanders assert that the kilt, both in this and other campaigns, has been the healthiest kit for active service, owing to the great thickness of cloth protecting the abdomen.

Medical authorities state that the Highlanders have enjoyed greater immunity from stomachic troubles than the other troops, which is, indeed, proved by statistics.

The explanation of the order is that at Elandslaagte and elsewhere the kit was found to be much too prominent a dress to be serviceable in the field, and that it offers a fair mark in the skyline.

Whether the decision of the War Office to abolish the kilt as part of the active service kit of the Highland regiments is based on sound reasons or not, there is no doubt whatever, says the London Daily Telegraph, that it will provoke intense resentment among the famous corps affected.

THE KILT ITSELF

is a garb of immense antiquity. Ancient monuments show us that the trooper of the Assyrian monarchs wore a sort of kilt, and so did the Roman legionaries. In Eastern Europe, among the Albanians, Montenegrins and other Balkan races the kilt is the universal fashion, and the Greek mountaineers also affect it. In Scotland its use goes back to prehistoric times. Originally the kilt was simply part of the tartan or plaid, which the wearer threw over his shoulders, and which, when the weather was cold, he twisted around his waist and thighs. It was only comparatively recently—a mere matter of a few hundred years or so—that the kilt became a separate and detachable garment. Those who are accustomed to it are unanimous in declaring that for allowing comfort and freedom in the use of the limbs, and for guarding the wearer against the inclement elements, there is no article of personal wear so good as the kilt.

Although the kilt itself is an extremely ancient garb, the Highland regiments themselves cannot claim any very remote antiquity, for they have been in existence for considerably less than two centuries. The definite association of the Highlanders with the regular army only began in 1725. In that year—ten years after the Jacobite outbreak known as the "Fifteen" (1715)—General Wade was sent up to Scotland with orders to send all clansmen who did not surrender their arms to serve the King in a red coat beyond sea, and in the same year four companies of Highlanders were raised. These were commanded respectively by Captains Lord Lovat, Sir Duncan Campbell, John Campbell and George Grant, and as they wore their national dress of black, blue and green tartan, which presented a sombre appearance, they were called the

"BLACK WATCH."

The four companies were soon increased to six of 110 men each, and in November, 1739, orders were issued for the raising of four additional units and for the formation of a Highland regiment 780 strong. This was commanded by Colonel the Earl of Crawford, and finally, a few weeks later, a sergeant and a private were brought down to London, the

recover the doctor is credited with the cure; if the patient dies he is ACCUSED OF MURDER.

Remedies must produce immediate favorable results or the doctor dismissed and a new one employed. I have known of eleven doctors being sent for in one day. The patient this case pulled through after taking eleven doses, the last doctor course getting the credit of the cure.

Several years ago I was called to see the little six-months-old grandson of the Governor of Pekin. The child was in convulsions from having eaten a quantity of indigestible material when it had only two or three teeth. Each one of a number of Chinese doctors had poured down the infant's throat, without effect, some decoction of nastiness, the dose of which was powdered scorpions' tails. By means of chloroform, a hot bath, ice to the head and other remedies I managed to bring the infant around, much to the joy of his grandfather. If the child had died I would have been blamed with killing him, especially as I had dared to use ice, a remedy that Chinese doctor not only does not use but condemns as the cause of many fatal illnesses.

The native physicians are great believers in the efficacy of counter-irritation, which they use in the form of antimonial and arsenical plasters often creating intractable ulcers generally both painful and useless. Their fees are exceedingly small, the usual rate in Pekin being about Mexican cents (15 cents), but they frequently make up for this by providing the medicine, for which they charge in proportion to the wealth and credulity of the patient. One patient of mine paid his native doctor 30 cents for his visit, a \$150 for the velvet fur from a young deer's horns, which was prescribed as medicine.

If the patient recovers he often has a memorial tablet of heavy wood carved in characters setting forth the disease from which he suffered and from which he was marvelously cured by Dr. Wong or any other doctor. This tablet is hung on the wall outside the doctor's residence and is a lasting testimonial and useful advertisement to his ability or more often good luck. Some doctors have a dozen or more of these large wooden testimonials hung on their wall.

A DOCTOR'S HOUSE

which I often pass has boards reading thus: "His hand touched a life returned." Another: "His is great." Still another: "Due to him I live again." One day in passing this place in a cart with a Chinese friend I pointed to the numerous boards and said: "That must be one of your great doctors, judged by the number of grateful patients he has cured." "Ho!" rejoined my companion with scorn. "He is every one of these boards made his self. The people he is supposed to have cured never existed."

Some doctors have recipes that were handed down to them by their ancestors and keep them in their family, telling only one member each generation how the nostrum was prepared. Some of these formulas have great local reputations, but they are never widely known. Since the introduction of vaccination the medical missionaries the former terrible ravages of smallpox have been very much abated, but when it cannot get vaccine matter they vaccinate with condensed milk, believing that the milk of the cow ought to be as good as the serum especially as its inoculation produces a sore, due doubtless to germs of a pus-producing character introduced through the abraded surface. Tuberculosis and blood diseases are often spread by means of careless, uncleanly vaccination; notwithstanding all the uncleanliness and the unscientific methods smallpox has decreased enormously within the last thirty years and will

to pleasant dreams."

If your room is small, furnish with the greatest care and simplicity. "Be what you seem" in your furniture as well as in your life. The atmosphere of your room is made very disquieting by devices where everything is something else. If you can give the space, a small desk and appointments (including a little bottle of glue) is a great convenience for visitors, but at all events have a lap desk or writing pad on the table; well furnished with the necessities. Be generous with stamps and save embarrassment all round. Near by have a waste basket and a calendar.

Put a footstool in the room to assist your corpulent friend in fastening boots, and a pillow in the rocking chair to make the thin one unconscious of her bones; by the way, a hollow footstool containing a blacking outfit and a metal footrest is an excellent kind to purchase. An admirable idea for cramped quarters is to have a long mirror set in the closet door; extra hooks on the other side and a skirt hanger or so never come amiss, and a bag below them for boots and slippers is very desirable. Since we have learned that it is hygienic and not rank poison to have growing plants in a sleeping apartment, it is well to have one or two on a window-sill. See to it that windows, screens and shades work easily.

TESTED RECIPES.

Lentil Croquettes—Soak 2-3 cup lentils and 1-3 cup dried green split peas over night. In the morning boil for three or four hours in fresh water with 1 even teaspoon salt, adding water as it evaporates. When they are very soft, let the water boil away until the lentils are of the consistency of mashed potatoes. Add 1 shake celery salt, a little pepper, 1 teaspoon tomato catsup, 1/4 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce, and mash thoroughly. Stir in 1 egg, shape into any desired form, roll in crumbs, dip in egg, then in crumbs once more, and fry in deep fat. Drain on coarse brown paper. Be careful to have the fat boiling hot at first, so that the croquettes will form a crust immediately, thus preventing any soaking of fat. Cook only one or two at a time, so as not to cool off the fat. These are very nutritious, and are a substitute for meat.

Mock Duck—Take 2 lbs. round steak, 1 inch thick, one cup bread crumbs, 1 teaspoon salt, or paprika, 1 tablespoon chopped parsley, 1/2 cup boiling water, 1 tablespoon butter, 1 onion, 2 bay leaves, 1 small carrot. Prepare dressing from crumbs, onion juice, parsley, butter, salt, pepper, water. Wipe steak carefully, spread the dressing on it, roll and tie in shape. Put some drippings or butter in a saucepan and brown meat in it. Then put in vegetables, sliced cover closely and braise for two hours or until meat is tender, adding water as necessary. Strain the stock, thicken and serve with the meat.

Beef Drippings—Try out several pounds of suet at a time. Slice very thin with a sharp knife, spread out in a roasting pan—technically called a dripping pan—and place in a slow oven. If the oven is hot the suet will brown without melting so much. Strain into tin cans or pails. This is nice for deep frying, either plain or with an equal amount of lard. It can be so used over and over again, and can be clarified by melting and adding raw potato sliced thin. The potato absorbs the impurities and by using occasionally in this way, drippings may be kept a long time.

Brewie—Break stale bread into small pieces, put into a well-buttered pudding dish and sprinkle with salt. Cover with cold milk and dot the top with small pieces of butter. It is also a good plan to butter the bread before breaking it up. Bake a deli-

essential to prevent a return of the epidemic.

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Contributing causes he finds in the unfamiliarity of the present generation of physicians with smallpox and the consequent exposure of patients through errors of diagnosis; the fancied security and consequent relaxed vigilance in enforcing protective regulations, due to long periods of immunity from the disease; and last "the growth of a more self-assertive and mistakenly aggressive individuality which, until more fully informed, often resents and resists the idea of any legal interference with personal liberty, and, lacking full knowledge, is credulous of all bugbears and distrustful of all vaccination, and other sanitary measures to suppress the disease."

With the present great factories in which single sparks of contagion readily light the wild spreading fires of an epidemic, Dr. Ames says, with unprecedented facilities of communication, increased use of public conveniences and common sources of domestic utility and with the enormous growth of public assemblies in theatres, churches and schools, the task of fighting smallpox is no light one. He describes in detail Gen. Henry's vigorous attack on the problem in Porto Rico, and its success. In conclusion, he says:

"Vaccination alone did it, and will do it effectively wherever compulsory legislation, properly enforced, secures its benefits to all."

OVER THE SAHARA.

Aeronauts Planning to Send An Airship Across the Desert.

The project of crossing the Sahara Desert by balloon is being seriously debated by French aeronauts. M. Fes. Deburax believes it practicable to make the passage from Tunis to the Niger by utilizing the north-easterly winds that prevail in that region and with Count Castillon de Saint Victor, another prominent aeronaut, is anxious to make the experiment. The expense attending such a project is the principal handicap to its attempt. To despatch a large balloon with several aeronauts would entail a cost of \$60,000. It is proposed, therefore, to make a trial first with a balloon controlled by an automatic device. This can be done for \$4,000.

The balloon planned for this trip is to be kept in equilibrium by a heavy guide rope of steel cable weighing 1-100 pounds. It has an automatic ballast discharge consisting of a tank containing 5,000 pounds of water ballast. An automatic device ensures that if the balloon falls to within 150 feet of the ground the tank will discharge 150 pounds of ballast at once. In the balloon is an interior airbag which will keep it in shape in spite of the leakage of gas. It is estimated that with the aid of this the balloon would stay in the air at least twelve days. The northeast winds which prevail over the central Sahara almost constantly between April and October would propel the balloon at the rate of at least twelve miles an hour.

In case the balloon should be wrecked it is calculated that it would be picked up by some of the nomads of the desert who would be sure to see it and to follow such a phenomenon so that news of its mishap would quickly reach civilization.

172 species of blind creatures are known to science, and many more are constantly being discovered in great caves.

arms to serve the King in a red coat beyond sea, and in the same year four companies of Highlanders were raised. These were commanded respectively by Captains Lord Lovat, Sir Duncan Campbell, John Campbell and George Grant, and as they wore their national dress of black, blue and green tartan, which presented a sombre appearance, they were called the

"BLACK WATCH."

The four companies were soon increased to six of 110 men each, and in November, 1739, orders were issued for the raising of four additional units and for the formation of a Highland regiment 780 strong. This was commanded by Colonel the Earl of Crawford, and finally, a few weeks later, a sergeant and a private were brought down to London, the first killed soldiers ever seen in the capital, and were duly exhibited to the King, presumably with satisfaction to his sartorial mind. The regiment in question was originally called the Forty-third of the line and is now the Forty-second (Royal Highlanders), famous the world over under the sobriquet bestowed on the companies of 1725—viz., the Black Watch.

The other Highland killed regiments, with the dates of their formation, are as follows:—

Seafort's (Ross-shire Buffs) (Seventy-second and Seventy-eighth regiments), 1777.

Gordon's (Seventy-fifth and Ninety-second regiments), 1787.

Queen's Own Camerons (Seventy-ninth regiment), 1793.

Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland's (Ninety-first and Ninety-third regiments), 1794.

THE CHINESE PHYSICIAN

ACCUSED OF MURDER IF THE PATIENT DIES.

Any One Can Practise Medicine, But Not Always With Safety.

Chinese medical men are not compelled to pursue any particular course of study and are not able to obtain any university degree. Consequently doctors have no great social standing. Medicine may be practised by anyone. It is only necessary to hang out one's name as "Dr. Wang" or "Dr. Li" to become a physician. This seems easy enough; but doctors are liable to heavy penalties in the event of the death of a patient, writes an English physician.

Chinese materia medica is extensive and nonsensical in the extreme. The native doctors have acquired an empirical knowledge of the action of certain remedies, notably of several purgatives and anodynes; but with no certain methods of diagnosis their use of these remedies is often fallacious.

A Chinese doctor feels the pulse in both wrists. He places three fingers of his right hand over the radial artery of first one arm and then the other. In the first arm he says he can tell by his first finger the condition of the spleen, which is very important. The second finger tells him the condition of the lungs and the third the state of the liver.

On the other arm he detects in like manner the diseases of the heart, kidneys and stomach. He leaves the brain, the arteries, venous and nervous systems entirely out of consideration, as his books do not tell him anything about such systems. The pulse and the pulse alone to his mind, is an indication of the locality of the disease. It is not at all uncommon for women patients to thrust an arm out from the curtains and bed that the physician may feel the pulse and make his diagnosis on that basis alone. If the patient

each generation now in existence prepared. Some of these forms have great local reputations, they are never widely known. The introduction of vaccination medical missionaries the former terrible ravages of smallpox have very much abated, but when cannot get vaccine matter they vaccinate with condensed milk, believing that the milk of the ought to be as good as the serum, especially as its inoculation produces a sore, due doubtless germs of a pus-producing character introduced through the abraded face. Tuberculosis and blood diseases are often spread by means careless, uncleanly vaccination; notwithstanding all the uncleanliness and the unscientific methods smallpox has decreased enormously in the last thirty years and vaccination is thoroughly believed everywhere.

Western medicine and Western methods of treatment of disease steadily increasing in popularity. They have been introduced by medical missionaries in all the large cities through free dispensaries and hospitals. The natives in this have acquired some faith in foreign drugs. Many of the purely native drug stores are now selling chemicals that the masses can use without danger, such as salicylic acid, salicylate of soda, and vaseline. In Shanghai, Hong Kong, Tientsin and other native drug stores where Western remedies are sold and where a more or less full stock is carried. The late Li Hung Chang was one of the first converts to a belief in the superiority of Western medicine.

MONASTERIES BURNED.

Greek Monastic Faith Received Rude Shock.

For generations it has been a firm belief of Eastern monks that God will not allow a monastery to be burned. Now this belief has received a rude shock. These are days for monastery traditions.

When the great Russian monastery of Saint Pantoleon on Mount Athos was burned a few years ago, Greek monks, who constitute the majority of the 6,000 on the peninsula declared that their Russian brethren had brought the calamity on themselves by having a fire engine and extinguishers around, instead of relying wholly on God. But now neighboring Greek monastery of Paul, which had no fire extinguishers, has been destroyed, all its treasures, despite its traditional Divine protection.

The monastery was one of the populous of the twenty dotted at Mount Athos. It had less than 100 inmates, but it contained some most priceless antiquities, among them a Byzantine model of Her temple and a jeweled cross feet long covered with enamel portraits of the saints. The library consisted of about 120 manuscript Slavic and Greek.

It was one of the more modest monasteries on Mount Athos. It went back only to the fourteenth century. It was also the only monastery in the peninsula visited by a woman. The wife of a British bassacord landed from her yacht day at its busy pier and insisted on entering the church.

After she had gone the monks in despair. For forty days nights, relieving each other by prayer, they maintained a continuous vigil of prayer to purify their church from the contamination. It is probable that they now believe even this was not enough and heaven set the fire to complete job.

In Siberia a winter rainbow sometimes lasts almost all day. It caused by fine particles of snow suspended in the air.

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A DOCTOR'S HOUSE

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HOW MANY BRITISH ISLES?

LITTLE KNOWN FACTS ABOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Some Interesting Information About Great Britain and Ireland.

Great Britain is only half as big as Sumatra, and double the size of Newfoundland. It stands fifth in point of size in the list of the world's islands. England, without Wales, is almost identical in point of size with Roumania. It is less than one quarter as big as France or Germany. The whole British Isles only occupy the one-sixteenth-hundredth part of the surface of this globe.

There is not much danger of Great Britain being swamped by the sea, for the average height of the whole country is 714 feet. The great average elevation of the country is extraordinary, for there are but

THREE PEAKS OVER

4,000 feet high. These are all in Scotland. The Highlands of Scotland, have, however, no less than 181 summits which rise to over 3,000 feet. The sea, on the other hand, is shallow all round its shores. It is rarely over 800 feet, the deepest point being a pit between Galloway and Belfast, where a sounding of 664 feet is found.

A large stone cross on the village green of Meriden, in Warwickshire, marks the supposed centre of England and Wales. If, however, a map of England and Wales be pasted on cardboard, and then cut out with a pair of scissors, it will be found, by balancing this map on a needle-point, that the actual centre of gravity is a good way from Meriden. The centre spot thus obtained lies at Sutton Coldfield, some seven miles north of Birmingham.

Great Britain is widest between Land's End and Kent. This utmost width is 325 miles. It is narrowest between Loch Broom, on the West coast of Scotland, and Dornoch Firth, on the east coast. The distance between the heads of these two inlets is but

TWENTY-FOUR MILES.

The seas around coasts are mostly narrow. The greatest width of the English Channel is between Portland Bill and St. Malo—140 miles. It narrows to 20½ miles at one point in the Straits of Dover. The distance between Great Britain and Ireland is even less. Tor Head is only twelve miles from the nearest point of the Mull of Cantire. Between Carnore Point and St. David's Head, in Wales, forty-seven miles is the least breadth of water.

Seventy-five acres in every hundred of England, Wales, and Ireland are cultivated, but in Scotland only twenty-five acres in the hundred. England and Wales still have 2,600,000 acres of common and forest land. The largest tract of uncultivated land in England is Partmoor, which is twenty-two miles long, and twenty wide, occupying about one-fifth of the whole county of Devon. Next comes the New Forest, which contains 61,000 acres. Yorkshire has in all 365,000 acres of moorland and mountain.

The United Kingdom has 142,000 miles of roads. Taking their average width as being 21 feet, these alone occupy 361,454 acres of land. Another 18,000 acres—or nearly thirty square miles—of the country's surface are occupied by cemeteries.

AND BURIAL GROUNDS.

We always talk of the Tweed as being the boundary between England and Scotland. It would be more correct to talk of "North of the Solway," or even "North of the Cheviots." The Tweed is the boundary for sixteen miles only out of nearly 100 miles. The Cheviots form the

the Cat and Fiddle, near Buxton, 1,765 feet above sea-level. The highest coach road in the kingdom is that which crosses the Grampians through Cairn Well Pass, 2,060 feet in height.

We often talk of Little Englanders. That there is such a place as Little England is known to few. Ever since the days of Henry I. part of the South-western coast of Wales has gone by this name. That monarch gave permission to a number of Flemings to settle in the district; but these colonists were not popular

WITH THEIR NEIGHBORS

for they adopted English rather than Welsh habits. Thus the country became known as "Little England beyond Wales."

England has a deeper lake than any in Ireland—Westminster, in Cumberland, which is 270 feet deep, and never freezes; but Ireland has the biggest in the kingdom—Lough Neagh, which covers nearly 100,000 acres, and whose waters wash five counties. Ireland has also the deepest bog. There are parts of the bog of Allen 47 feet deep. Another curious fact about Ireland is the comparative scarcity of wild creatures. No less than twenty-one specimens common to Great Britain are unknown to Ireland. Among these are the mole, adder, shrew, water-vole, wild cat, polecat, and roe deer.



COLUMBIA FROCK.

An especially pretty design for little girls. It has the wide turned-over sailor collar which so admirably trims the back of the frock. The skirt is circular fitted with a dart on the side and has an inverted box-pleat at the middle of the back. Narrow braid and buttons provide the necessary decoration. Blue silk gingham, with white vest and braid, and pearl buttons, would make a dainty frock. Percale, piqué, chambray and woollens generally are also in good taste.

Quantities of material required: The size for six years will require three and one-fourth yards of goods thirty-six inches wide, or two and one-half yards of goods forty-four inches wide.

The size for eight years will require three and one-half yards of goods thirty-six inches wide, or two and three-fourths yards of goods forty-four inches wide.

The size for ten years will require three and three-fourths yards of goods thirty-six inches wide, or three yards of goods forty-four inches wide.

One-half yard tucked vesting, eighteen yards of soutash and two dozen small buttons will be required to trim.

A JUSTIFIED BURGLAR.

Arnold Todd must have become accustomed to it, for periodically burglars relieved him of all his pocket money, diamonds and other personal bric-a-brac without ever being caught in the act or leaving any clue to their discovery. Nothing was ever taken belonging to Mrs. Todd, but, as that woman pathetically said, she had nothing they could take except her wedding ring, which was on her finger, or her clothes, which would not have repaid the effort. For Mrs. Todd was a veritable household drudge. Her husband had houses and lands, as well as money in several banks, but he never gave her any of his wealth, and she had to beg for enough money to buy shoes and stockings for the children. Their clothes she made over from her own and their father's worn-out garments, and in making Mr. Todd's trousers into jackets for the little Todds she always managed to work the knees that bagged into the under side of elbows.

The burglaries did not worry Mr. Todd—if the truth were told—as much as they did Mrs. Todd. He usually waited until sure the stolen goods could not be recovered, then he purchased a new outfit, and, after hiding them carefully every night for a few months he would grow careless and the burglars would give him another call. Mrs. Todd consistently promised to lie awake and watch, but she declared she must have been chloroformed, otherwise she would never have closed an eye.

"I should think, Mary," her husband complained, "that your anxiety about the children would keep you awake. Think what an effect it would have on them to see a burglar in their room?"

"But the burglars never go there," said Mrs. Todd, faintly. "Children never have any valuables—at least ours haven't," she added with unconscious sarcasm.

One night the unexpected happened. It was the turning point in Mr. Todd's destiny. At the hour when he should have been sleeping the soundest he suddenly awakened and saw by the dim night light a strange figure in his room—that of a man muffled in a black cloak with a slouch hat drawn over his face and a silk muffler around his neck and chin. He was rifling Mr. Todd's pockets. Mr. Todd did not own a revolver. He would not have killed a man to save all his wealth, much as he loved it. He lay still for a moment, thinking how to surprise the burglar, then, having made up his mind to a plan, he put it into immediate execution. He leaped from the bed with a bound that took him into the middle of the room and pinioned the burglar from behind. A terrific scream rent the air. Todd held in a mighty grasp a limp, trembling form from which he tore the disguising cloak, revealing the partner of his joys and sorrows, Mrs. Todd.

"Mary!" he gasped; "Mary, you?" "Yes, Mr. Todd, me." She turned and faced him. "Oh, you needn't be surprised. Where did you suppose I got any money if I didn't either steal it or beg it, seeing that you never gave me any. If I wanted a dime to put in the contribution box on Sunday I had to ask you for it, and explain what I was going to do with it. You never gave me a dollar in your life without expecting 50 cents back in change."

"Mary!" "It's the truth, and you know it, Arnold. Instead of making me a regular allowance, as any husband ought to, you make me save and scrimp and go without everything I need. Many a time I've left my empty pocket book lying around hoping you would take the hint and fill it. And now you did."

generation how the nostrum is used. Some of these formulas are great local reputations, but are never widely known. Since introduction of vaccination by missionaries the former ravages of smallpox have been much abated, but when they get vaccine matter they will take with condensed milk, being that the milk of the cow to be as good as the serum, and as its inoculation often causes a sore, due doubtless to a pus-producing character induced through the abraded surface. Tuberculosis and blood disease are often spread by means of these, uncleanly vaccination; but notwithstanding all the uncleanliness the unscientific methods smallpox has decreased enormously within the last thirty years and vaccination is thoroughly believed in where.

Modern medicine and Western methods of treatment of disease are rapidly increasing in popularity. They have been introduced by missionaries in all the larger islands through free dispensaries and hospitals. The natives in this way acquired some faith in foreign medicine. Many of the purely native stores are now selling certain medicines that the masses can use without danger, such as senna, Ip-salts and vaseline. In Shanghai, Hong Kong, Tientsin and Peking native drug stores where only native remedies are sold and where more or less full stock is carried. Late Li Hung Chang was one of the first converts to a belief in the efficacy of Western medicine.

MONASTERIES BURNED.

Monastic Faith Receives a Rude Shock.

Generations it has been the belief of Eastern monks that they will not allow a monastery to be burned. Now this belief has received a rude shock. These are evil for monastery traditions. In the great Russian monastery of Mount Athos, burned a few years ago, the monks, who constitute the majority of the 6,000 on the peninsula, held that their Russian brethren brought the calamity on themselves by having a fire engine and extinguishers around, instead of trusting wholly on God. But now the burning Greek monastery of St. Panteleimon, which had no fire extinguishers, has been destroyed with its treasures, despite its trust in a protection.

This monastery was one of the least of the twenty dotted about Mount Athos. It had less than sixty monks but it contained some priceless antiquities, among them a Byzantine model of Herod's temple and a jeweled cross three long covered with enamel portraits of the saints. The library consisted of about 120 manuscripts in Greek and Latin.

It was one of the more modern of monasteries on Mount Athos, for monks back only to the fourteenth century. It was also the only monastery in the peninsula visited by a British man. The wife of a British Ambassador landed from her yacht one day at its busy pier and insisted on entering the church.

When she had gone the monks were repairing. For forty days and nights, relieving each other by relays, maintained a continuous service of prayer to purify their church from the contamination. It is quite probable that they now believe that this was not enough and that they set the fire to complete the purification.

Siberia a winter rainbow sometimes lasts almost all day. It is caused by fine particles of snow suspended in the air.

the whole county of Devon. Next comes the New Forest, which contains 61,000 acres. Yorkshire has in all 365,000 acres of moorland and mountain.

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Of Scotland's area of nearly 31,000 square miles, no less than 631 are water and 485 barren foreshore. Seven hundred and eighty-seven islands lie around the Scottish coast; but of these only sixty-two exceed three square miles in area. The biggest is Lewis and Harris—859 square miles—and Skye comes second. Ireland possesses over 300 islands, most of them along her western coasts, and England just under 100. There are thus just about 1,200 British isles.

If you wished to buy up these 1,200 islands, the price you would have to pay, exclusive of houses and other improvements, would be £1,737,000,000. That amount would make you ground landlord of the United Kingdom.

Nothing is more curious than the extraordinary diversity of climate in the United Kingdom. On the East Coast, south of the Wash, there fall but 21 inches of rain in the year. The West of England gets no less than 45½ inches. The average for the whole country is 37½ inches. The difference in temperature

IS EQUALLY STARTLING.

for while Torquay and Cork enjoy an average yearly temperature of 52 degrees, the temperature of Aberdeen is only 46 degrees.

England's largest parish is Whalley in Lancashire, of which the area is 106,395 acres. It is thirty-one miles long and fifteen wide, and includes some fifty townships. Aysgarth, in Yorkshire, comes second. It extends over 77,308 acres. There are but four other parishes of over 70,000 acres each. But the largest parish has not the largest church. That belongs to St. Nicholas, Yarmouth, which has over 3,000 sittings, and is bigger than the cathedrals of Bristol, Newcastle, or Manchester. St. Michael's, Coventry, is but very little the inferior of St. Nicholas in size. While on this subject, it may be mentioned that there are 105 cathedrals in the United Kingdom, of which forty-nine are Roman Catholic.

Ireland possesses the biggest park in the United Kingdom. This is the Phoenix Park; Dublin. It is three miles long, and two wide. The largest private park is to be found in England. It surrounds Frigate Castle, a seat of the Earl of Abergavenny. It contains nearly

ELEVEN SQUARE MILES.

The most extensive farm in the United Kingdom is Withcall Farm, South Lincolnshire. It takes in the whole parish and seventy acres of the next one. There are 2,064 acres of arable land, 430 of pasture, sixty of plantation. There are thirty-six cottages on the farm. The largest orchard is at Toddington, in Gloucestershire, where Lord Sudeley has over 500 acres of fruit trees, chiefly apples and plums.

The highest inhabited house in England is Rossiny's House, in Cumberland, which stands 1,980 feet above the sea. The highest inn is

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DRESS IN AFRICA.

Views of Africans on the Clothes White Men Give to Them.

They tell in West Africa of a fine old fellow, a convert to Islam, who came into one of the settlements of Sierra Leone one day with his son, when both were astonished by the appearance of a civilized native arrayed in a swallow-tail coat, a tall silk hat, and a standing collar. Turning to his son the astonished old man said:

"Look here, boy, if you ever forget Islam and become Nasaza (Christian) you may come to look like that."

Every now and then lantern slides are shown in our churches and Sunday schools of the boys and girls at mission stations in tropical Africa toggled out in clothing such as boys and girls wear in a far cooler climate. Somehow the little things in their unaccustomed garb do not look comfortable.

The New Africa, published in Liberia, said recently that among the natives of the interior one of the most effective arguments against Christianity is the European dress. The educated blacks in West Africa are beginning to protest against the practice of introducing European clothing among the natives.

The Weekly News of Sierra Leone recently asserted that the health of many of the young women along the coast was being impaired on account of the notion they had imbibed that it is pretty to have a small waist. The writer assures the women that they cannot expect to escape the perils of our aboriginal women in tight lacing. He adds:

"The forms of our aboriginal women are beautiful. Many of them resemble in shape the classic statues that are seen in European picture galleries. This is the shape of our aboriginal sisters who have no perils of childbirth."

Another article in the same newspaper said a while ago that out of every 1,000 children born in Freetown 400 die within the first year of their existence. The paper attributes this great mortality to the practice of tight lacing among the women who wear European clothing.

"No, sir!" exclaimed the drummer. "No house in the country, I'm proud to say, has more men and women pushing its line of goods than ours!" "What do you sell?" asked the man with the chin whiskers. "Baby carriages."

New Roomer—"Is this all the soap there is in the room?" Landlady (decidedly)—"Yes, sir; all I can allow you!" New Roomer—"Well, I'll take two rooms more and have two more pieces. I've got to wash my face in the morning."

The 1,980 miles between Skagway and St. Michael's, Alaska, are covered in winter by dog teams in four and a half days. There are 600 dogs and they work in relays of 25 miles.

"Yes, Mr. Todd, me." She turned and faced him. "Oh, you needn't be surprised. Where did you suppose I got any money if I didn't either steal it or beg it, seeing that you never gave me any. If I wanted a dime to put in the contribution box on Sunday I had to ask you for it, and explain what I was going to do with it. You never gave me a dollar in your life without expecting 50 cents back in change."

"Mary!" "It's the truth, and you know it, Arnold. Instead of making me a regular allowance, as any husband ought to, you make me save and scrimp and go without everything I want for food. Many a time I've left my empty pocket book lying around hoping you would take the hint and fill it. And you never did. And all the time you carried silver money and bills in your pocket—and bought what you wanted."

"You might have taken it without disguising yourself as a burglar, Mary."

"You would have suspected me, and how long could I have kept the money? No, the burglar was more welcome to it than I would have been. But I never dreamed that you would waken. I meant to jump out of the window if you did see me. Now, I do not care for myself—I am only sorry for you. The man who can drive a woman to such straits is to be pitied. I have as good right to the money as you have—I helped to make it, and there is no law to convict a wife for stealing from her own husband."

Mr. Todd was seeing things past and present, and in those few moments of time as the dying dawn clearly and without prejudice. He took his wife in his arms.

"You are nervous and tired, dear," he said. "Lie down and compose yourself to rest. I see, Mary, that I am the real burglar—I have robbed you of your earnings and your lawful dues. Before I sleep you shall have a bank account in your own name, and I will never ask what you do with the money. And you can give up being a burglar for good and all."

PLAN TO PRESERVE MILK.

If recent scientific reports are to be believed, we are on the eve of a revolution in regard to our milk supply. Milk preserved by means of desiccated substances is to be a thing of the past. The new process is of French origin, the discovery having been made by members of the Pasteur Institute. For the moment its exact nature is not to be disclosed, but it appears that after the milk has cooled it is treated with oxygen, the microbes being put in a state of paralysis, so that they cannot multiply. Then the milk is heated to a fixed degree and cooled again, it being claimed that the fluid so treated will last in a perfectly pure state over nine months. In a short time the system is to be introduced to Great Britain by prominent members of the wholesale milk trade in England and Scotland.

A LOSS.

The plutocrat—"I am \$100,000 richer than I was yesterday."

His wife—"You don't seem happy over it."

"No. I'm two days older."

"What does your father do?" asked the teacher of the new boy. "He's a contractor," was the reply. "A railway contractor?" "No, ma'am, a sausage contractor. He ties up the ends after another man has filled them."

Dr. Hayes measured an iceberg in Melville Bay which was nearly a mile long, and 325 feet above water. It was estimated to weigh two thousand million tons.

CONFUSION OF CASTE.

Or
Gentility
Vs.
Nobility of Soul.

CHAPTER XII.

An open window, with the May breezes coming softly through it—a library, silent except for the occasional scratch of a busy pen, and on the broad, old-fashioned window-seat a small figure, curled up, quiet as a mouse, with a bit of something it calls needlework in its tiny hands—some garment, or fancied garment, for a doll, that it was fashioning clumsily, with feeble, patient fingers. The little brow was puckered as it stooped over its work; the small mouth was set with the intentness of its endeavor; unconscious of discomfort from the full sunshine in its eyes, minute after minute the small creature went on with its work, persevering, steady, silent.

Sometimes from his table where he sat at work Mr. Trelawney glanced at the brown bent head, but the glance was rarely more than a placid momentary, passing look; the busy man had grown accustomed to have this small, staid figure in his sight; its presence brought no sense of disturbance to him, but only instead of that a happy sense of peace and of possession—a feeling that within the four walls of this quiet room of his he held all that was dearest to him in the world—his books, the friends of all his life, and this new friend—his child.

When Dorcas first began to talk, her stammering utterances made a curious and sweet music in her father's ear; when her unsteady little feet began to toddle up and down the floors, he took to following those most uncertain steps with an anxious eagerness that must seriously have disturbed his peace. Strangely enough from quite early days—as soon as she could walk and talk at all—he used to like to carry her into his study, and shut himself up with her there, and she, too, rapidly developed a taste for being so shut up, and would cry to be taken to papa, and struggle to escape from Letty's arms, till sometimes Letty's heart would ache a little sadly.

Poor Letty loved her blindly and passionately, but Dorcas, I am sorry to say, on her side, did not love her mother very much. With a curious instinct, she seemed, from a wonderfully early age, to be conscious of her mother's weakness of character, and, however tenderly she might treat her, to mingle her tenderness with a certain tone of condescension which Letty, though it pained her often, hardly ever resented, or regarded it as anything more than she deserved.

"For she's so clever, you see," she would say sometimes to Mrs. Markham; "she's like her father, bless her! And like takes to like, you know. It's not to be looked for that she'd think much of me." And she would stoop and press her lips with a half sad kiss upon her little daughter's cheek, and smooth her hair from her brow, and then the next moment would listen with a sigh to the little fingers tapping at the study door; for the child would stay with her mother while she held her in her side, but as soon as she was released the toddling steps went always in one direction, and Letty would hear the impatient demand of "Open, open!" that never was made at the door of any room in which she sat.

"She'd leave me for her father any day. I suppose I might go away, and they'd neither of them ever miss

came very quickly to know that she preferred him to every other creature in the house, and in his secret satisfaction in this knowledge Letty feared that he a good deal forgot Letty and Letty's claims—nor did he ever, perhaps, even hereafter, remember those rights of hers much, I think.

To the best of his power, it is true, he did try to use his influence over the child for good. Well as he loved her, his eyes, as time passed on, became quite conscious of certain faults in her, and these faults he tried, at least, not to pass over lightly. She was imperious and wilful, for instance, and he did his utmost to teach her submission and gentleness; she was selfish—as by nature most creatures are—and he tried to instil into her the habit of giving up her own desires (I do not say that he succeeded in this effort); she rapidly developed an ardent love for pleasure, and he tried hard to awake in her heart a counter-balancing love for duty. I am afraid that sometimes his teaching fell on vacant ears, and that sometimes, too, perhaps, the strength of original sin in the little maiden filled his heart with a temporary consternation; but on the whole she was as good, perhaps as most children are—and, at any rate, he was content with her.

As the days of imperfect speech and toddling infancy passed away, it seemed to him, indeed, as if each hour she grew dearer to him. He was thinking this, perhaps, to-day, as his eyes wandered again and again from his work to rest tenderly on the little figure sitting with busy fingers in the window seat. Bending there with absorbed face over her piece of futile sewing, how sweet and quaint a picture she made, he thought. He looked at her, and looked a hundred times. How earnest, patient, persevering she was! Possessing such qualities, what would she not be capable of becoming presently? Surely he should be able to make a student of her—to teach her his own love of books—to make her, perhaps, a fellow-worker with himself? Already the little lips could read easy words—English words in plenty, and Greek words even (at least, one or two). He had taught her these secretly, for his own special delight. She had had books for playthings from her earliest years. He had taught her to build houses with them—to make pyramids of them—to search their pages for pictures—to take them in her arms and kiss them when they fell.

She was a clear-headed little maid—not one who was accustomed to let her feelings run away with her, or to allow sentiment to get the upper hand of reason. Sometimes, I think, in spite of all his devotion to her, Mr. Trelawney came on hard bits in his little daughter, that made him wince. "She will not be taken in easily," he would say at moments with a laugh. Often he would watch her demure and composed ways, and wonder what strength of feeling lay beneath the calm and rather cold exterior. In person she was like his mother—a dainty, pretty, rather Quaker-like little face and figure; he wondered if in character she would prove like his mother too; and perhaps, though half unconsciously, or at least unwillingly, a certain reluctance to believe it probable would mingle with his speculations. For his mother had been a

study floor, in abject imitation of some lion or tiger roaming in its native woods.

He was occasionally half ashamed of these strange occupations to which he had descended. One day, when Mr. Gibson came to see him, and, being ushered unexpectedly into the room, found his friend barricaded and growling in one corner of it, enacting a wild beast in its den, Mr. Trelawney leapt to his feet, and burst from his imprisonment with his face on fire.

"I was—I was only playing with that silly child. One has to make a fool of one's self sometimes," he blurted out apologetically, with an embarrassed laugh. And, though the other answered emphatically that he could not do a better thing, Mr. Trelawney was disturbed all through the visit, and after this time often locked his study door when the little one and he were engaged together at their games, shrinking uncontrollably, in his shy reserve, from letting the eye of any stranger see him at his childish play.

(To Be Continued.)

TRAVELLING IN CUBA.

It Is Said To Be Very Dear and Comfortless.

Cuba has 124 railways with more than 2,000 miles of track for the lot, yet travelling in Cuba is not cheap. There are lines, which charge passengers 12 cents a mile.

The average rate is about 7 cents for first-class passengers, and 5 cents for second-class, and travel on some of the lines means many hours of miserable jolting over a wretched roadbed. Freight rates are as exorbitant as passenger rates. So detrimental is the railroad extortion to the welfare of the country in fact, that a modification of rates by military order was talked of, but the legality of the step was doubtful.

The entire railroad system of the island is valued at \$70,000,000. But of the 124 lines only seventeen are public lines in the generally accepted sense.

The rest are private roads built for the transportation of sugar cane to the grinding mills. It is a curious fact that five of the principal lines representing nine-elevenths of the public roads are controlled by British capitalists.

Cuba has a railroad forty-three miles long between Havana and Guines, which began to run only a few years after the first American line was opened, but the development of railroading under Spanish rule was on a very different scale. Some people might not call it development at all.

But all that has changed under American occupation. A new line now in process of construction by Sir William Van Horne and his associates of the Cuban Central Railway, connecting at Santa Clara with the line from Havana to Cienfuegos, will revolutionize the island's railroad system, open communication with Nipe, the best harbor on the whole Cuban coast line, and prepare for profitable cultivation an area estimated at ten million acres, or about one-third of the total area of the island.

Nipe is only sixty hours from New York by fairly fast steaming. Trains from inland points connecting with the steamers which will touch there will bring down to the coast fresh vegetables, strawberries and other small fruits, and increase the winter supply of these things here at a time when they will be most acceptable.

SHE KNEW HER.

A lady of the most reserved and exclusive type was waiting for her change at the counter in one of the large shops, when she was approached by a very large, grandly-dressed

ON THE FARM.

CARE OF SOW AND LITTER.

I prefer to isolate the sow early order to avoid exciting influence writes Mr. C. B. Barrett. Although it is usual to confine her to a clopen, she should have a larger lot, graze and exercise in. She is partial to seclusion and her shelter should be remote from other headquarters. In summer the quantity, succulent food is unlimited, but it should also be provided in winter. Roots are the best substitute for green pasture. I have ever found that sows given a liberal supply of these have always farrowed with good success and afforded all the nourishment the young pigs need on our place.

We feed but little corn during the first few weeks after farrowing, and for a month or so before. A small made of shorts, a little oil meal soy bean meal and milk with small quantity of salt added may substituted for corn entirely, with splendid results. This prevents the sow becoming too fat, gives her more life and desire for exercise, and when the pigs are large enough to try to eat, it furnishes additional nourishment and gives them a go-thrifty start. Keep plenty of water before them; they drink often and much.

Previous to time of farrowing throw in plenty of straw. The sow will need no further assistance in preparing her bed. After the pigs come do not molest her for 24 hours. Feeding the first week, and most green food and slops. With the use of succulent food and oil meal drugs will be necessary. Keep the pigs in good growing condition, but not too fat, and they will soon turn into money for the owner. The secret of successful hog raising is to keep up a continuous growth until maturity and then with all possible haste prepare them for market.

PREVENTING OAT SMUT.

The Ohio Experiment Station gives the following directions for treating smutty seed oats:

"Having the solution made at the rate of one ounce of formalin three gallons of water, well stirred and a gallon of solution to each bushel of seed to be treated, apply this with a sprinkling can (or sprayer) to the oats in piles on tight floor. Grain in piles should not exceed about six bushels, and the number of piles will follow the amount of seed. Sprinkle each pile in turn, shovelling thoroughly knowing how much solution is applied; continue in each case until the solution tends to run out on the floor despite the shovelling. Usual a half-gallon or more per bushel may be sprinkled on the first round when the one pile is passed for a few minutes while another is handled the same way. Upon a second sprinkling of each pile, as much solution is used as will be held; then with a third or fourth repetition a gallon per bushel may be used. After this shovel over and leave in flat piles overnight, or not for less than four hours. The seed may then be spread thin on a floor and shovelled over occasionally to dry out the drilling, or it may be sown wet broadcasted. If in weather when proper drying of the seed is secured the treatment of the seed may precede the time of sowing by several weeks. Seed treated in this manner is not poisonous, though scarcely suitable to be fed to horses. Formalin retails at about 50 cents per pound.

"She's her! And like takes to like, you know. It's not to be looked for that she'd think much of me." And she would stoop and press her lips with a half sad kiss upon her little daughter's cheek, and smooth her hair from her brow, and then the next moment would listen with a sigh to the little fingers tapping at the study door; for the child would stay with her mother while she held her at her side, but as soon as she was released the toddling steps went always in one direction, and Letty would hear the impatient demand of "Oppen, oppen!" that never was made at the door of any room in which she sat.

"She'd leave me for her father any day. I suppose I might go away, and they'd neither of them ever miss me, or ever care," she said sadly, and almost bitterly, once or twice.

Yet, though she spoke sadly, Letty's life was fuller and happier now, and Letty herself, perhaps, was stronger to bear some troubles than she had been before her child was born. To most people, as time goes on, the back gets fitter to the burden that it has to bear, and the sharp sorrow of to-day becomes only to-morrow's subdued pain. Letty had had her short time of rapture, and her bitter awakening from it; and now—the world was coming by degrees to put on something of its every-day garb again, and she had her fits of sadness still, and her passionate longings and sometimes even her passionate despairs; but in spite of longings her house had to be ordered (as she best could order it), and her little girl had to be nursed and clothed, and sometimes, fortunately, the common cares of her daily life made her half forget her disappointed hopes, and the simple joys of which she had her share came to her in at least partial stead of those other joys of which, in her girlhood, she had so vainly dreamed.

Little footsteps pattering up and down the stairs, a little high sweet voice making shrill music everywhere; these were strange sounds to fill Mr. Trelawney's once empty and quiet house. He used himself to think so often as he listened to them recalling that old life of his, comparing it with this that he was living now. Lover of peace as he had been so long, had anything ever thrilled his heart in all the years he had hitherto lived as the touch of these childish fingers thrilled it now?

He used to lie down on the sofa in his study, and pretend to be immovably sound asleep, that they might come and wander over him, stroking his cheek, straying amongst his hair, pulling at his coat to try to rouse him, the little voice, too, calling him all the time with an imperious—"Papa! Papa!"—till, after he had lain still for a few minutes, submitting to these sweet entreaties, all in a moment he would stretch out his arms, and snatch the little creature in a rapture to his bosom, and cover the brown head with kisses so passionate that, half in delight, half almost in terror, Dorcas would quiver and scream.

Only when he was alone with the child did he ever betray his love for her in this impetuous way. A shy, undemonstrative man in general, it would not have been in his nature to show it so before any witnesses. In the presence of others—even in Letty's presence—he seemed fond of the child, and was kind to her; but that was all; his warmest caresses, his tenderest nonsense, were all reserved for those hours, which both of them liked so well, when no other creature came between them—when they were all the world to each other, with everyone else shut out.

The exclusive devotion that was given to Dorcas at these seasons suited that little damsel admirably; the power of giving it, and of attaching her solely to himself, suited Mr. Trelawney's jealous love. He

or to allow sentiment to get the upper hand of reason. Sometimes, I think, in spite of all his devotion to her, Mr. Trelawney came on hard bits in his little daughter that made him wince. "She will not be taken in easily," he would say at moments with a laugh. Often he would watch her demure and composed ways, and wonder what strength of feeling lay beneath the calm and rather cold exterior. In person she was like his mother—a dainty, pretty, rather Quaker-like little face and figure; he wondered if in character she would prove like his mother too; and perhaps, though half unconsciously, or at least unwillingly, a certain reluctance to believe it probable would mingle with his speculations. For his mother had been a woman of many virtues and of few faults, but looking back now on the days when they had lived together he occasionally found himself questioning whether warm blood could ever have flowed in her calm veins—whether in all her life her pulses could ever have beaten fast.

"If Dorcas could be like her in some ways," he would say to himself, "I should desire nothing better. My mother's calm sense and strength of mind, joined with the warmth and breadth of nature that I think I see in Dorcas, would make an almost perfect woman." And in happy faith he used to watch the little maid, believing that he could already perceive the seeds of all goodness and nobleness in this child of his, with her quiet, self-possessed ways, and her grave, observant eyes.

"Dorcy's eyes are like two little stars, that watch—and watch," he said to her, tenderly, once, and drew her to his side and kissed them shut.

Such happy walks these two used to take together! With her mother Dorcas went very little out of doors, except into the garden, but her father and she in summer would ramble half their time away, and even in winter there were few days when they failed to secure an hour or two in the open air. They used to have endless interests in these expeditions of theirs. Holding his hand demurely as she walked beside him, Dorcas would ask him questions without number; scarcely a flower by the roadside did she pass unnoticed; scarcely a bird sang in the trees or insect hummed in the air but she wanted to know its name and history; she picked up pebbles in the road, which he had to carry home for future study; she required a reason and a meaning for everything she saw, such as it taxed him to the utmost, and often quite beyond his power, to supply.

They used to sit down in the woods and meadows, and then she would make him tell her fairy stories—or, rather, they would make up tales together, both bringing material out of their own fancy, and joining it all together into a rambling medley of nonsense, whose absurdity and want of coherence, perhaps, almost made part of its charm to her.

Was it possible that Mr. Trelawney had come to spend hours every day talking nonsense like this to a little six-year-old child? He would often, even to himself, laugh at the thought of it. "But I cannot help it. The little soul expects me to play with her," he would say, in half jesting self-exuse. She expected it, and so he must humor her; children must play, and Dorcas had no companion besides himself (except her mother, of course; but somehow they neither of them thought much of Letty for a play-fellow). So he talked nonsense to her, and played games with her, and they ran races together in the fields; and the grave student, whose life till now had been spent amongst his books, became accustomed at command to leave his desk that he might walk on all fours round his

estimated at ten million acres, or about one-third of the total area of the island.

Nipe is only sixty hours from New York by fairly fast steaming. Trains from inland points connecting with the steamers which will touch there will bring down to the coast fresh vegetables, strawberries and other small fruits, and increase the winter supply of these things here at a time when they will be most acceptable.

SHE KNEW HER.

A lady of the most reserved and exclusive type was waiting for her change at the counter in one of the large shops, when she was approached by a very large, gaudily-dressed, and loud speaking woman who held out a podgy hand, in a bright green kid glove, and said:—

"Why, how do you do, Mrs. Blank?"

Mrs. Blank ignored the proffered hand, and drawing herself up stiffly said, with the greatest frigidity:—

"I do not think I have the pleasure of knowing you, madam."

"No, I s'pose not," replied the woman, in no wise embarrassed by the coldness of her reception, "but I've knowed you by sight for a long time, and now I've got your servant who worked at your house a year or two ago, and she's told me so much about you that I feel quite acquainted with you. Pleasant day, ain't it? Well, if she ain't polite to sail off without so much as a word! Shows her breeding, anyhow!"

NEW USES FOR ALCOHOL.

The Germans, having no native supply of petroleum or natural gas, have sought a substitute for those fuels in alcohol, which they can produce cheaply from the potatoes that luxuriate in the sandy plains of their country. The result was seen in the exhibition of the industrial applications of alcohol at Berlin, opened in February of this year, where were shown alcohol-driven motors for stationary engines as well as for automobile carriages; portable alcohol engines for farm work; domestic utensils, such as flat-irons, heated by alcohol; alcohol cooking ranges; incandescent lamps for house or street use, in which the Welsbach mantle is combined with an alcohol flame; and many exhibits of chemical preparations derived from alcohol. Although as a fuel alcohol has theoretically only three-fifths of the heating value of petroleum, it has been found that for motor purposes 28 per cent. of the theoretic energy of alcohol can be utilized as against only 15 per cent. in the case of petroleum.

GREAT STEAMSHIPS.

The Cunard Company has ordered two new ships intended to excel any hitherto planned in their ocean-going speed. Twenty-five knots or 28.8 miles per hour will be the contract speed, to develop which engines of 47,000 horse-power will be required. The turbine principle may be employed instead of engines of the usual form, and this is expected to afford a very desirable absence of the vibration which is so disagreeable to many passengers in the swift ships hitherto built.

Mr. Subbub—"Somehow or other I never succeed in raising flowers that begin to come up to those whose pictures are in your catalogue." Seedsman—"Oh, those pictures are ideal drawings. It would be absurd to suppose that nature could accomplish anything so beautiful."

Merritt—"If you keep on Johnnie, you will soon know as much as your teacher." Little Johnnie—"I'd know as much now if I had the book before me as she has."

minutes while another is handled the same way. Upon a second sprinkling of each pile, as much as lution is used as will be held; with a third or fourth repetition a gallon per bushel may be used. After this shovel over and leave in flat piles over night, or not for less than four hours. The seed may then be spread thin on a floor and shovelled over occasionally to dry out of drilling, or it may be sown wet broadcasted. If in weather when proper drying of the seed is secured the treatment of the seed may precede the time of sowing by several weeks. Seed treated in this manner is not poisonous, though scarcely suitable to be fed to horses. Permalin retails at about 50 cents per pound.

WHEN TO TURN CALVES TO GRASS.

We cannot afford to keep the calf on the cow, as that is too expensive so we must use some more economical method. The common practice in this vicinity is to raise them on skim milk. In some cases a feeder is used, but in most instances they are taught to drink.

My method is to take the calf away from the cow soon after dropped, writes Mr. C. H. Dale. I milk the cow and feed the milk to the calf in this way. I put my finger in the calf's mouth, and work its nose into the pail, and after it gets eating well, take my finger away. After a few trials the calf will drink all right. I give it the milk of the cow for a few days until it is going to use, and then change to skim milk, warming the milk to the temperature of the milk as drawn from the cow.

The skim milk should be sweet. After the calf is two or three weeks old I let it have a little good, fine hay to nibble, and when it is four or five weeks old, I set a dish of ground oats or shorts where the calf can get it, and it soon learns to eat and thrive and grow. I do not turn grass until the calf is five or six months old.

Calves raised in this way will mature just as good cows and will be worth just as much as those raised on whole milk, and will not cost nearly as much. If the calf is intended for beef, I should feed a more fattening feed after it was four or five months old.

PRUNING POINTS.

There are many theories in regard to the best time to prune fruit trees for different objects, but a consensus of opinion is that if heavy or extensive pruning is to be done in order to induce a vigorous growth it should be done in early spring. Good orchardists so manage their trees that they never need a heavy pruning while growing. A pinch in time will save the use of the saw afterward. It is a rule of many experienced fruit growers to keep their trees so well pruned that nothing but an ordinary pocket knife need ever be used to remove offending limb. It should always be remembered that heavy pruning of growing trees will retard their growth, and that the lopping off of a large limb at the wrong season will induce decay. All large wounds should be thoroughly covered with grafting wax. Prune in such a manner that the light may be let in the inside of the foliage and reach the limbs evenly so that the tree will present a symmetrical appearance and not so thick as to catch wind and be blown down.

CULLING THE HERD.

There is nothing that assists a breeder more in maintaining a good reputation for sending out good stock than close culling. No breeder is able to raise all good pigs,

ON THE FARM.

CARE OF SOW AND LITTER.

I prefer to isolate the sow early in order to avoid exciting influences, writes Mr. C. B. Barrett. Although it is usual to confine her to a close pen, she should have a larger lot to graze and exercise in. She is partial to seclusion and her shelter should be remote from other hog quarters. In summer the quantity of succulent food is unlimited, but this should also be provided in winter. Roots are the best substitute for green pasture. I have ever found that sows given a liberal supply of these have always farrowed with good success and afforded all the nourishment the young pigs needed on our place.

We feed but little corn during the first few weeks after farrowing, and for a month or so before. A slop made of shorts, a little oil meal or soy bean meal and milk with a small quantity of salt added may be substituted for corn entirely, with splendid results. This prevents the sow becoming too fat, gives her more life and desire for exercise, and when the pigs are large enough to try to eat, it furnishes additional nourishment and gives them a good thrifty start. Keep plenty of water before them; they drink often and much.

Previous to time of farrowing, throw in plenty of straw. The sow will need no further assistance in preparing her bed. After the pigs come do not molest her for 24 hours. Feed lightly the first week, and mostly green food and slops. With the use of succulent food and oil meal no drugs will be necessary. Keep the pigs in good growing condition, but not too fat, and they will soon turn into money for the owner. The secret of successful hog raising is to keep up a continuous growth until maturity and then with all possible haste prepare them for market.

PREVENTING OAT SMUT.

The Ohio Experiment Station gives the following directions for treating smutty seed oats:

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en from the most distinguished sires and dams that ever lived. There always will be some inferior to the others. These should be consigned to the pork pens. The breeder that does not do this will have lots of trouble on his hands. He will find it unprofitable because he cannot sell to the same man any more than one time.

The man that builds up his business by honest transactions that are satisfactory to the buyer is the one that makes a profit and success out of his business. If you get a customer for an animal, make the deal so that he will be your friend and continue your customer. We have plenty of breeders, who are of this character and who practice this method of doing business. To do business and meet the requirement, you should have the blood for which there is a demand. You should have good sows as well as good boars if you want to produce a good class of pigs. You should give closer attention to feeding and handling to properly develop them. It is better to have one good sow, than three poor or medium ones, for profit.

EASTERN SOUDAN REVIVING.

Khartoum Again Becomes the Seat of Government.

The British are gradually introducing a better state of things in the former domain of the Mahdi. The city of Khartoum, which was nothing but a heap of ruins when Kitchener's forces arrived there, has been substantially rebuilt and now contains 30,000 inhabitants. Omdurman, the Mahdist capital, still has a population of 60,000, but is smaller than when it was wrested from the Khalifa. A new town named Halfa has been built on the other side of the Nile from Khartoum; it is the terminus of the railroad from Wadi Halfa and has 8,000 inhabitants.

It had been the intention ever since the reconquest of the Sudan to make Khartoum again the seat of Government; but it was necessary first to rebuild the city, and it is only recently that the administration has been transferred from Omdurman to the old capital.

The cost of living is about 50 per cent higher at Khartoum than at Alexandria. The journey from Alexandria to the capital of the Egyptian Sudan requires about six days by water and rail, the cost of passenger transportation being from 120 to 500 francs. The cost of transporting freight is from 320 to 400 francs a ton. It is largely due to these high freight rates that living is so expensive at Khartoum.

Both of the railroads that were built south from Wadi Halfa for military purposes are still in operation. One of them follows the course of the Nile and terminates at Kerman, below Dongola, its length being 327 Kilometres. The other railroad crosses the Nubian desert from Wadi Halfa and then follows the Nile to Khartoum. Though there are wells at several points along this desert route,

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Dr. G. Linck of Germany has recently described his journey through Kordofan, the part of the old Mahdist territory lying west of Khartoum. This vast region has not yet recovered from the terrible distress in which the Mahdi involved it. The traveler found, for example, that Bara, formerly a thriving town of 10,000 inhabitants, one of the first that surrendered to the Mahdi, before his advance on Khartoum, is today only a miserable Arab village. Bara was a sanitarium for El Obeid, where the rich inhabitants once

WHAT CAUSED THE CRIME

CURIOUS REASONS THAT LED TO EVIL DEEDS.

A Young Girl's Motive for Stealing Clothing for Her Sweetheart.

For the second time within twelve months there came under the notice of the Rev. Mr. Merrick, then the senior chaplain of Holloway Gaol, London, a female prisoner who elicited his particular attention, so modest and respectable-looking and well-spoken a girl did she seem to be for one in such a position. And the curious part of the case was that, though on each of the two occasions when this girl, who was about nineteen years of age, had been locked up for thefts, precisely identical in their nature, the inquiries of the police showed that she was, though poor, extremely hard-working and of unblemished character, save for the two offences which had brought her to Holloway. These offences were that she had, on each occasion tried to steal from North London "ready-made" clothiers men's suits of clothing. Mr. Merrick was so much interested in the case—especially after he had received a letter from a brother clergyman, who stated that the girl had, to his knowledge, always conducted herself in an exemplary way, and that not even her own parents could understand such inexplicable offences as stealing men's clothes—that he put considerable pressure on her to find out why she had committed such acts. At first the girl refused to speak, but finally, in tears, she revealed her motive.

TROUSER STEALING FOR A SWEETHEART.

It appeared that a young fellow hailing from the same neighborhood as that from which she herself came, had courted her for some time, but had, about two years before, enlisted for a soldier. The young man had assured the girl that, were he free from the army, he could get a job that would enable him to marry her, and she, with this in her mind, had tried to steal a suit of men's civilian clothing, in order that her sweetheart might desert from the army, and have a better chance of keeping out of the way. There could be no doubt of the facts, and the girl was ultimately released and looked after.

Captain Nott-Bower, the well-known Chief Constable of Liverpool, tells of two similar cases where work girls of good character were charged with stealing men's clothing. But in these cases the motive was that they might themselves assume a manly garb and become stowaways on vessels bound respectively to North and South America. One of the girls, a stalwart Irish lass, who wanted to join her sweetheart in America, had actually, in preparation, had her hair cropped short, and had also bought a pair of second-hand, high seamen's boots.

Not very long since, when Mr. Fenwick-Fenwick, now one of the magistrates at Bow street, sat at Greenwich Police Court, a young man of twenty-eight, in regular work, and of hitherto unexceptional character, was charged before him with stealing some poultry article, only worth a few coppers, from the counter of a chemist's shop. The offence, committed in the most bungling and open way, was quite inexplicable, for the prisoner had been in the same employ for years, had £70 in the bank, and was not known to have a single embarrassment of any kind.

GETTING OUT OF A MARRIAGE.

And the mystery of the case was made all the greater by the fact that the prisoner had refused to make any show of defence, and rather sought

his sweetheart, and, as Mr. Melville found, by her uncle, had acted the part of a murderous assailant specially that he might be locked up and escape the role of an assassin, the idea of himself and sweetheart being that the longer the term he got, the better might he get out of the clutches of the gang he had joined.—Pearson's Weekly.

CARE OF THE FEET.

Some Valuable Hints as to Their Treatment.

We may congratulate ourselves that more and more, as time goes on, custom and fashion move together in the direction of the proper care of the feet. In shoes the extremely narrow-pointed toe is for the moment tabooed as vulgar. But fashion, alas! only repents of her sins to commit the same over again, and the pointed toes will probably be forced upon us again before the feet crippled by the last batch can be cured. In the meantime, while common sense and fashion go hand in hand, we must make the best of our day of opportunity.

Many insults are offered to those faithful, hard-working servants, the feet, besides confinement in narrow, cramped and ill-fitting shoes. We talk learnedly of the necessity of ventilation, and then we shut the feet into tight, impervious leather and expect them to bear up the weight of our bodies all day long without a grumble and without a breath of air. Or we take pains to have our shoes long enough, and then put on socks or stockings half an inch too short and wonder where the corns come from.

Almost as necessary as the proper clothing of the feet is the proper toilet. At least morning and night they should be bathed and then manipulated to keep them smooth and supple. Stockings should be changed very frequently, because the feet, owing to their constant confinement and the hard work they are called upon to do are always perspiring. The same pair of shoes should not be worn two days in succession. It is an easy matter to have two pairs in use on alternate days, and is excellent economy besides, as it gives the shoes a chance to become perfectly dry, and consequently they keep in better shape and last longer.

Very hot water, unless ordered for medicinal purposes, should not be used, as it has a tendency to soften the feet and make them too tender. A little alcohol well rubbed in after the bath is good, especially for those who are much exposed to bad weather, as it gives tone and prevents too profuse perspiration.

Finally, there should be no amateur corn-cutting. Badly cut corns are apt to spread, to say nothing of the dangers of blood-poisoning, gangrene and other dreadful accidents that occasionally follow clumsy, ignorant surgery on the feet.

WESTERN CRITICISM.

This is the sort of criticism great singers have to face when they warble in the presence of Wild Western musical critics. One of them writes thus of the star of an opera company:—

"Her voice was a cross between the hum of a cyclone and the screech of a locomotive under full steam. It trembled away in cat-like cadences, and rose again like the wail of a hound in distress. Again it rose in mellow tones not unlike the wind dallying over the mouth of an empty jug."

"Stopping only long enough to take wind, she rose slowly to her tip-toes, and with gyrating arms and heaving chest gave a fair imitation of the roar that foretells a Dakota blizzard. Old Jim Baker's

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El Obeid is also merely a heap of ruins. The few inhabitants left there, Dr. Linck says, were about to depart with their herds to better grazing lands. It surrendered to the Mahdi eleven days after Bara fell into his power. The city was the supply depot for all the country for hundreds of miles around, had a population of about 100,000 souls, traded largely in ostrich feathers, Kordofan gum and other commodities, and, next to Khartoum, was the most important and flourishing town in the Egyptian Sudan.

It may be expected that in course of time the site of this once flourishing city will again be occupied by a large centre of population, which will never meet the terrible fate that fanaticism inflicted upon El Obeid. It is scarcely possible that such a reign of terror will ever again afflict that region.

TOO BASHFUL FOR WORDS.

Mr. Cymple is a bashful man. For this reason among others he seldom leaves his own doorstep. The other evening, however, he found himself obliged to escort his better half to a social gathering.

Now, if Mr. C. was bashful, the same could not be said of his wife. They were duly introduced to the assembled guests. Five minutes later Mr. Cymple could not remember the name of a single individual and retired to a distant corner of the room. His wife, on the other hand, soon made herself at home, and her lively chatter was one of the features of the evening.

Mr. Cymple's isolation was noticed by another gentleman, who strolled up and endeavored to draw him.

"Quite a nice little affair, isn't it?" he began.

Mr. Cymple merely nodded his head and smiled vacantly, while the stranger continued:—

"I should like to know that lively little woman over there. She's quite a chatterbox. Are you on speaking terms with her?"

"Yes—no—I mean, that is—"

"Oh, I understand," laughed the stranger. "Like myself, you are merely on listening terms?"

"Just so! That's it!" stammered Mr. Cymple. "It's always that way. You see, I'm—that is, she's—my wife!"

"Oh!"

And Mr. Cymple couldn't for the life of him think why the stranger smiled.

NOT NEW.

"This smokeless powder is something new, isn't it?" asked Mrs. Bickers, who was reading of some military experiments.

"Why, my dear," replied Mr. Bickers, "you have used smokeless powder for years."

Not very long since, when Mr. Fenwick-Fenwick, now one of the magistrates at Bow street, sat at Greenwich Police Court, a young man of twenty-eight, in regular work, and of hitherto unexceptional character, was charged before him with stealing some paltry article, only worth a few coppers, from the counter of a chemist's shop. The offence, committed in the most bungling and open way, was quite inexplicable, for the prisoner had been in the same employ for years, had £70 in the bank, and was not known to have a single embarrassment of any kind.

GETTING OUT OF A MARRIAGE.

And the mystery of the case was made all the greater by the fact that the prisoner had refused to make any show of defence, and rather scouted than otherwise the evidence of his employer, who, quite unrequested, appeared in court. The magistrate remanded the case for inquiry, and the prisoner's employer, in particular, interested himself in the elucidation of the affair, his first idea being that the prisoner was demented. But in a very short while he and the detective in charge of the case found that the prisoner was to have been married on the very day after that on which he was locked up. And they found that he had several times tried to break off the marriage, altogether an undesirable one, but had, under duress, been compelled to proceed in the business. And then he confessed that he had committed the offence which had brought him to the dock solely with the intent of being sent to gaol, and thus getting out of the marriage. He was ultimately discharged.

There is something of very real tragedy in the following case that came under the especial cognizance of Superintendent Melville of New Scotland Yard, than whom no man in Europe knows more of anarchists and political plotters.

Not very long since a certain member of the foreign colony in London, a young fellow and one who did all the work he could get, was charged with a murderous assault upon the youthful foreign woman to whom he was engaged to be married.

Although it became known to the police that the young fellow had always shown the most passionate love for the girl, a love that she to the full reciprocated, and had never been known, prior to the assault, to have had a wrong word with her, she alleged that he had, whilst telling her that he meant to have her life, inflicted several wounds upon her with a knife.

It was strange that, at the trial, the woman, though in tears and looking tenderly at the prisoner, made the case against him as black as possible, whilst he never attempted to refute the charge, but made his case worse by saying what he would do if he were free. And in spite of the woman's statement as to the determination to kill her expressed by the prisoner, the doctors who were called made very light of the wounds inflicted upon the prosecutrix. The prisoner was ultimately sent to a long term of imprisonment.

ESCAPE FROM ANARCHISTS.

As the prisoner left the dock he gave a long, lingering loving look at the woman, and, in a foreign tongue, spoke some words of love and hope. Those who took the trouble to notice the changed demeanor of the prisoner at this climax, were altogether puzzled but not Mr. Melville. For beyond the shadow of a doubt, that gentleman had just got to know that the prisoner had, only a day or two before the alleged assault was committed, been told off by a body of anarchists, who then met in a street off Tottenham Court Road, to murder an august visitor then expected to sojourn with our Royal Family in England. The prisoner, influenced by

WESTERN CRITICISM.

This is the sort of criticism great singers have to face when they warble in the presence of Wild Western musical critics. One of them writes thus of the star of an opera company:—

"Her voice was a cross between the hum of a cyclone and the screech of a locomotive under full steam. It trembled away in cat-like cadences, and rose again like the wall of a hound in distress. Again it rose in mellow tones not unlike the wind dallying over the mouth of an empty jug."

"Stopping only long enough to take wind, she rose slowly to her tip-toes, and with gyrating arms and heaving chest gave a fair imitation of the roar that foretells a Dakota blizzard. Old Jim Baker's pet panther, chained to a post in a yard at the back of the opera house, heard some of her high notes, and they skared the poor beast out of a year's growth. It was the first time our town was visited by a genuine female Calliope, and we hope she'll come again."

GLASS WALLS STOP SOUND.

Who would have supposed that a partition of sheet lead would prove less effective in cutting off the passage of sound than a partition of glass of equal thickness? One instinctively expects his voice to be carried through a sheet of glass to the ears of a person seen sitting on the other side, while lead might well be thought to exercise a deadening effect on sound. Yet experiments show that a wall of lead transmits sound better than a wall of glass. The conclusion drawn from the experiments was that, other things being equal, the medium which yields most to steady pressure best transmits sound.

MISPLACED SYMPATHY.

In the days of the Indian Mutiny it was the barbarous custom of many of the rebel chiefs to throw all Europeans who were unfortunate enough to fall into their hands into pits containing tigers, who, of course, fell upon them and devoured them.

A mother was showing her little son a picture of one of these terrible scenes, and was talking very solemnly to him, trying to make him feel what an awful thing it was.

"Ma," said he, all at once—"oh, ma, just look at that poor little tiger right behind there! He won't get any!"

MODERN SOCIETY.

"What is your impression of modern society?" asked an old-time friend.

"Well," was the answer, "I wouldn't like to have you mention it to mother or the girls, but my impression is that society is a place where a man who has worked his way up in the world from nothing to a millionaire is likely to get sneered at because he can't play ping-pong."

Maud—"Yes: it's a pretty fan, isn't it? It was given me by my mother on my twenty-first birthday." Mabel—"Really! How well it has worn, dear."

The teacher in the first grade was developing the word "breakfast" by way of introduction she addressed the class thus:—"What is the first meal you eat in the morning?" "Oatmeal," promptly responded Johnny.

"What a pleasant man that was you were just speaking to!" "Ugh! He gives me the creeps." "Why, I thought him very polite. He inquired so sincerely after your health, and that of your family." "Yes, He's an undertaker."

Tired Out

"I was very poorly and could hardly get about the house. I was tired out all the time. Then I tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and it only took two bottles to make me feel perfectly well."—Mrs. N. S. Swinney, Princeton, Mo.

Tired when you go to bed, tired when you get up, tired all the time. Why? Your blood is impure, that's the reason. You are living on the border line of nerve exhaustion. Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla and be quickly cured.

\$1.00 a bottle.
All druggists.

Ask your doctor what he thinks of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. He knows all about this grand old family medicine. Follow his advice and we will be satisfied.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

The Napanee Express

GREAT misapprehension seems to exist regarding the text books in use in our schools. As to the number it is worthy of note that the number of text books used in the Public Schools was in 1875 (Dr. Ryerson's administration) 55 1883 Mr. Crook's " 53 1901 " " 13 As to the High School text books it may be remarked that those used in the High Schools of Ontario were in 1875 " " 80 1883 " " 131 1901 " " 23

WHO MAY REGISTER.

Every male person of the full age of 21 years, a subject of His Majesty by birth or naturalization, and not disqualified under The Ontario Act, and not otherwise by law prohibited from voting, shall be entitled to be entered on the list of manhood suffrage voters for the polling subdivision in which he resides;

Provided that such person has resided within the Province for twelve months next preceding the day on which the first sitting of the Registrars of manhood suffrage voters was held for the preparation of the lists as is hereinafter directed;

And provided that such person was in good faith, on the said last mentioned day, and for the three calendar months next preceding the same, a resident of and domiciled in the municipality on the list of which he is to be entered.

Vote for Madole?

THE SCHOOL BOOKS.

At the meeting in the Opera House, on Friday evening last, it was stated that Grit dealers were favored in the matter of discounts on school books, and that teachers also favored Grit dealers. The reverse of this has been for years the custom in Napanee, and a reference to the accounts paid or stationery by the High School Board will verify what we are stating.

result is that this important industry (early gardening) will be compelled to struggle on at a disadvantage until the people become aroused and place in power a set of men who will guard Canadian interests."

With most people, and especially the great body of the consumers, it would seem that an import duty of 25 cents on every dollar's worth imported, to which must be added the transportation expenses and the profits of the importers, ought to raise prices enough "to afford some protection" to our Canadian producers. Where more than one fourth of the original cost has to be added the feeling is that Canadian interests demand cheap living.

MR. WHITNEY'S POLICY.

It has been thrown up to Mr. Whitney and his Conservative followers throughout the Province this long time past that he has really no policy of any breadth or importance on which to appeal to the country—such as every really intelligent political leader should have. The Picton Gazette, one of the most staunch old Conservative organs in the Province, has just been attempting to disprove that, but the shortness of its program shows how little can be said. It goes on to remark that "Mr. Whitney has a clearly defined policy," but when it comes to details one is instantly inclined to enquire, Is that all?

It goes on to say that the Whitney policy calls "for the reform of the many evils existing in Ontario." That is so indefinite that it may mean much or little. Then comes the usual indefinite complaint that whenever he has advanced any the terrible Ross at once appropriates them! What a thin excuse that would be, even if true! He dare not announce them on that account! Would a statesman be really afraid to have some other party adopt his reforms?

The Gazette then goes on to explain that "Mr. Whitney has still a lot of reforms which will be introduced after his return to power." That is merely asking the electors to "go it blind." Then the 'election crimes condoned by Ross, Mr. Dryden's Dakota ranch, the presentation of Ontario's pulp lands, the confining of harmless lunatics in jails of Toronto, the school book monopoly and the annual deficits are mentioned. These, and nothing more!

Not a word does he say, or has he said at any time about the election crimes of his own party, and condoned by himself. Take that of South Ontario, for example, in which it was proved that at the last general Provincial election \$7,000 were illegally spent to elect Mr. Calder and defeat Hon. Mr. Dryden. Even the former Conservative M.P. for that riding admitted that he alone spent \$1,200 in buying up voters.

The judges presiding declared the evidence among the most disgraceful they ever heard and regretted that the law did not give them power to punish the Conservative M.P. Has Mr. Whitney ever asked for the punishment of this man and his fellow corruptionists? Have any other leading Conservatives done so? Never that we heard of. On the contrary, both Mr. Calder and Mr. Smith were soon after again nominated Conservative candidates, and they got the party vote, too! It is not now intimated that the "policy" talked of included the punishment of men of HIS OWN PARTY for such crimes. He has never urged that, either in the Legislature, or out of it.

THE Central Canada

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CANADA

Cor. King and Victoria Sts.

HON. GEO. A. COX, President

Paid-up Capital, \$1,250,000

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3½%

Interest allowed on Deposits Repayable on Demand

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WRITE FOR COPY OF ANNUAL REPORT AND FURTHER INFORMATION

E. R. WOOD,

Managing Director

F. W. BAILLIE,

Asst. Manager

THAT SCHOOL BOOK MONOPOLY.

At the meeting held in the Opera House, in Napanee, on Friday evening last the old cry was again resurrected that the people of the country are being greatly oppressed at the big charges for the children's school books. That has been a favorite cry for years and years, and especially at the public meetings, where neither the speaker or the audience are generally acquainted with the facts of the expenses of preparing, printing, publishing and selling of school books. One of the speakers conceived the brilliant idea of bringing along with him a public document prepared by the Government, for free distribution, with certain maps in it and comparing the whole sale rate of printing it merely in an unbound condition, with the retail price of a geography, in a bound condition, at the counter of a bookstore.

Of course it was quite an easy matter to show that the public document did not cost as much for the printing merely, by the ten thousand, after all the expense of writing it had been paid, and there were no expenses of binding, and nothing was allowed as profits to the retailer or binder—in fact not one half the expenses of a well bound retail sold book are included at all.

It is an easy matter to thus make out a case and parade it over the country as a grievance when the other side is not given at all. Here are some statements made by the Hon. Premier

Nor are our school books inferior. is a well known fact, extensively published at the time, that at the Chicago World's Exhibition, when the States and other countries were invited to send in their school books and where all were judged by the same standard, and by most competent men too, a special award was made to those of Ontario, and the following commendation was given by American authorities.

"For a system of public instruction almost ideal in perfection of detail, and the unity which binds together in one great whole all the schools from the kindergarten to the university, the award was made to the schools of Ontario in competition with the schools of the United States and the continent of Europe."

Could praise be more complete and from a higher and more impartial source? And yet, in pretending to discuss the merits of our system of school books before a public audience in Napanee, not one allusion is made of these important facts! It suits the purposes of a political party to thus berate everything done by our own Provincial Government, and carefully conceal every fact that may not suit so base a purpose. What fails can the public hold in men of this stamp?

True Economy In Well Regulate

and domiciled in the municipality on the list of which he is to be entered.

Vote for Madole?

THE SCHOOL BOOKS.

At the meeting in the Opera House here, on Friday evening last, it was stated that Grit dealers were favored in the matter of discounts on school books, and that teachers also favored Grit dealers. The reverse of this has been for years the custom in Napanee, and a reference to the accounts paid for stationery by the High School Board will verify what we are stating. We don't go around throwing this up at public meetings but we invite all men who desire to arrive at the truth to ask the High School Board for a statement showing what sums have been paid to various firms for school supplies of all kinds. We are aware that a campaign of abuse under the heading of "It is Time for a Change," is in full swing; but we don't propose to let the speakers say what they please and offer no rebuttal. Let the man who wants the truth verify for himself what was said in the opera house on Friday evening anent school books.

The government was of course blamed for authorising too many text books. This is a much-vexed question, and has been thrashed and winnowed over and over again. If there is only one text-book on one subject the Opposition shout of "monopoly" is immediately raised. While if there is more than one, then the scholar is said to be placed at a disadvantage because if he wished to change from one school to another the same text-book might not be of any use. This is a grievance that rarely happens as a matter of fact. The only person in our experience who suffers from a plethora of text-books is the book seller, and he has a grievance, such as it is.

There were other wild statements made at this meeting, which in due time will receive attention.

GREATER DUTIES DEMANDED.

The strong Conservative party cry now throughout Ontario is for higher duties on American importations. Of course that simply means that the Canadians must needs pay more for all such things they consume. If it does not mean that the increase of duties do not represent anything. Just now there is a Conservative out-cry for increased import duties on imported early American garden produce, in the interests of Canadian gardeners. The Conservatives give an assurance if they were but in these duties would be increased at once. They now average about 25 per cent. That simply means that every Canadian consumer who purchases \$1 worth of imported early garden stuff must needs add 25 cents to it in the interests of the Canadian gardener. While one Canadian gardener is thus benefited fifty or more Canadian consumers are required to pay so much more for all they get.

One leading Conservative journal frankly puts the case in this way:—"It was contended (by the Conservatives) that consumers in Canada could afford to pay a little dearer for the early imported vegetables in order to afford some protection to an important Canadian industry, and the Government is appealed to and urged to afford relief to the market gardeners." Then it is shown that the present Ottawa Government is not willing to increase these tariff rates,—for this year at least—and we are assured that, "The

they ever heard and regretted that the law did not give them power to punish the Conservative M. P. Has Mr. Whitney ever asked for the punishment of this man and his fellow corruptionists? Have any other leading Conservatives done so? Never that we heard of. On the contrary, both Mr. Calder and Mr. Smith were soon after again nominated Conservative candidates, and they got the party vote, too! It is not now intimated that the "policy" talked of includes the punishment of men of HIS OWN PARTY for such crimes. He has never urged that, either in the Legislature, or out of it.

Then the "scandal" of Mr. Dryden simply consisted of pasturing a lot of his young cattle on a Dakota ranch during the summer. Is it his "policy" to prevent Canadians getting cheap pasture there? A mountain is attempted to be made out of a mole hill,—merely for party capital.

If harmless lunatics were for a short time in the Toronto jail it was merely because the asylums were full just then, awaiting vacancies that constantly occur. That has happened in this county, at times, too. Has Mr. Whitney ever proposed to build up these asylums any faster? On the contrary, he stands on record as opposed to the erection of the asylum at Brockville—the last built.

The "school book monopoly" has been an old stand-by cry for years. School books are both cheaper and better printed and better bound now than they have ever been before, and the Conservatives know that right well.

What has Mr. Whitney and the Conservatives ever done to prevent the "annual deficits of the Province,"—which have not occurred? Have they not steadily helped elect to the Dominion parliament Conservatives under whom the annual deficits during their terms of office mounted up to so many millions?

Was not the Conservative expenditure at Ottawa and the Conservative government far more extravagant and lavish of expenditure than the Liberal Government of Ontario has ever been? Have not the Ontario Conservatives, Mr. Whitney, Mr. Carscallen and their ilk, always supported all that extravagance without flinching. Are they not doing their best to-day to get the same party back into power?

Then, as to the "presentation of Ontario's pulp lands," that is simply a myth—in fact downright falsehood. In the first place the LANDS have not been presented at all. They have been retained for settlement, and the pulp timber on them is sold at 40 cents a cord. Where the timber produces even one hundred cords an acre, that represents a Government revenue of \$40 an acre, and the land and the pine timber is still left! Does Mr. Whitney's "policy" wipe that all out? And yet we are assured that "Mr. Whitney has a policy which is progressive in every sense of the word." It can hardly be imagined that we have here enumerated it all, and that it seems to satisfy a lot of otherwise intelligent men. We heartily agree with the suggestion that "Electors are asked to investigate for themselves." If they do will they not demand something more tangible and statesmanlike?

Rheumatic Pains Cured by Nerviline. This is the testimony of Mr. Benjamin Dillon, of Leeds, Ont., who says: "I feel it my duty to proclaim the marvellous value of Folsom's Nerviline as an infallible cure for rheumatic pains; it cures them every time. Nothing I know of equals it as a household liniment, and mothers should feel it as necessary as bread itself. Nerviline has cured rheumatism of 30 years standing, and can cure you. Instant relief absolute cure, large bottle 25c."

dition, at the count of a bookstore. Of course it was quite an easy matter to show that the public document did not cost as much for the printing merely, by the ten thousand, after all the expense of writing it had been paid, and there were no expenses of binding, and nothing was allowed as profits to the retailer or binder—in fact not one half the expenses of a well bound retail sold book are included at all.

It is an easy matter to thus make out a case and parade it over the country as a grievance when the other side is not given at all. Here are some statements made by the Hon. Premier Ross, at Sarnia, on Monday evening of this week, which gives quite another phase to the whole matter. And we have good reason, too, to believe that every statement made there was correct.

The number of text books used in the public schools in Dr. Ryerson's day have been reduced from 55 to 13 and in the high schools from 131 to 23. We are thus saved more than half the old time expenses for school books. Of course not one word was mentioned of that fact, as it might spoil the whole case.

As late as 1883 no less than 135 of the text books used in our public and high schools were written by either English or American authors, and there were constant complaints being made of these facts. To-day every one of these books have been written, or prepared, in Canada, and printed, bound and published here. The school children are therefore taught Canadian ideas and Canadian loyalty. Of course no mention was made of that fact here. Home production, home manufacture and home ideas are thus encouraged. Our present school books are much better and neater printed, and stronger bound and last a good deal longer. Compared with these countries they are cheaper, too. A whole set of books required for an entire course in our Ontario schools costs \$5.77. In New York State a set costs \$9.33; in St. Louis, \$7.50; in St. Paul, \$10.98.

Children's Fertilizer.

That's a good name for Scott's Emulsion. Children are like young plants. Some will grow in ordinary soil. Others need fertilizers.

The nature of some children prevents them from thriving on ordinary food. Such children grow right if treated right.

All they need is a little fertilizer—a little extra richness. Scott's Emulsion is the right treatment.

Fertilizers make things grow. That's just what Scott's Emulsion does. It makes children grow in flesh, grow in strength, grow rich blood, grow in mind, grow happy. That's what we make it for.

Send for free sample.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Canada.
50c and \$1.00; all druggists.

from a higher and more impressive source? And yet, in pretentiousness, the merits of our system of school books before a public and in Napanee, not one allusion is made of these important facts! It suits the purposes of a political party to thus berate everything done by our Provincial Government, and fully conceal every fact that makes its suit so base a purpose. What can the public hold in men of stamp?

True Economy In Well Regulated Homes.

In well regulated homes in city country there are many avenues open to the practice of economy, but not simple and satisfactory as the use of Diamond Dyes in renewing for wear and faded dresses, skirts, blouses, jackets, ribbons, shawls, yarns and feathers. The husband's or boy's suit now of rich and fast black, navy blue or dark brown, practically making new and garments.

The Diamond Dyes are the easiest to use; a child can dye successfully them. No failures or disappointments when the very simple directions are followed.

Thousands of ladies are now making pretty Mats and Rugs from the Diamond Dye Mat and Rug Patterns. These dyes are favorites all over Canada. Sheets of designs showing the various made may be obtained from The W. Richardson Co., Limited, 200 Montreuil St., Montreal, P. Q. Send your address.

Popular Phrases That Are Often incorrectly Repeated.

Nearly every one is fond of quoting from the poets and dramatists, nearly every one commits some gross error in his quotations. All say "the even tenor of their way," what Gray wrote was "the noble tenor of their way." "When C meets Greek then comes the tug of war" should be "When Greeks fight, Greeks then was the tug of war," say, "Welcome the coming, speed parting guest," whereas the correct quotation is "speed the going guest."

Butler wrote in "Hudibras," that compiles against his will is his own opinion still," but we alter sense as well as the wording of passage by quoting continually man convinced against his will the same opinion still."

How often we hear people, quote the passage on mercy from "The Chant of Venice," say, "It falleth a gentle dew from heaven," whereas bard wrote, "Falleth as the gentle rain." We quote with great ceremony, "The man that hath no music in his soul," whereas what Shakespeare wrote was, "The man that hath music in himself." "Fine by day and beautifully less," a phrase which has become in popular use, "Smiles degrees and beautifully less."

The Value of the Ruby.

The ruby is valued highest which contains the least azure. The ruby that history speaks of belongs Elizabeth of Austria, the wife of Charles IX. It was almost as big as a hen's egg. The virtues attributed to rubies are to banish sadness, to relieve luxury and to drive away anxious thoughts. At the same time it bolivizes cruelty, anger and carnage as well as boldness and bravery. A claim in its color announces a calamity when the trouble is over it regains primitive luster.

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W. BAILLIE,
Asst. Manager

are our school books inferior. It well known fact, extensively published at the time, that at the great World's Exhibition, when all States and other countries were led to send in their school books, where all were judged by the same standard, and by most competent men, a special award was made to those of our school books, and the following commendation was given by American authorities:

"For a system of public instruction so ideal in perfection of its plan, and the unity which binds together in one great whole the schools from the kindergarten to the university, this award was made to the schools of Ontario in competition with the schools of the United States and the Empire of Europe."

It would praise be more complete and higher and more impartial than any other. And yet, in pretending to show the merits of our system of school books before a public audience in Napanee, not one allusion is made to these important facts! It simply shows the purposes of a political party to berate everything done by our Provincial Government, and conceal every fact that may not so base a purpose. What faith the public hold in men of that type?

Economy In Well Regulated

The Big Store

Lahey & Co. Napanee.

Women's \$5.50 Rain-Coats for \$3.50

There are about half a dozen only of these coats in Gray and Fawn trimmed with Velvet Collars, and they are positively a most unusual bargain, regular value \$5.50, Saturday and next week for **\$3.50**

Women's Tailor-Made Suits \$6.00

These Suits are made of fine heather Mixed Tweeds in Fawn and Blue, Eaton Jacket lined with Silkoline, flared skirt lined, regular \$9.00 for \$6.00.

Ladies' Cloth Capes.

Ladies' Cloth Capes, to sell at half price in Tweeds and Plaids, there are only one dozen of them and they are a good snap at the price from 75c. to \$4.00.

Ladies' Cape Rugs.

These rugs are just the thing for excursions and boating at a price that everyone will appreciate.
\$3.50 Lanark Rugs for\$2.90
\$6.50 Lanark Rugs for\$4.50

Woolen Hose Half Price.

There are all sizes in them from 4½ to 9. Ribbed and Plain, 50c. ones for 25c., 40c. ones for 20c., 35c. ones for 18c., 30c. ones for 15c., 25c. ones for 13c., 20c. ones for 10c., 15c. ones for 8c.

LADIES' JACKETS.

Here is a good opportunity to obtain a well made Ladies Jacket for little money. If you don't profit by it in time you will miss a rare chance as they are all up-to-date goods in Black, Grays, Fawns and Blues.

\$13.00 Ladies' Winter Jackets are now	\$6.50
12.00	6.00
10.50	5.25
9.00	4.50
8.00	4.00
7.00	3.50
6.50	3.25
5.00	2.50
4.50	2.00
4.00	1.75
3.50	1.00

Muslin Underwear.

Just at the right time too. Nice cool garments and the very low prices are an essential feature of the sale. Shirts 50c. to \$2.00, Night Gowns 50c. to \$2.00, Drawers 35c. to \$1.25, Chemises 35c. to \$1.75, Corset Covers, 20c. to \$1.00.

Men's Tweed Golf Caps

These Caps were 35c, 40c. and 50c., to sell Saturday and the following week for **25c.**

Men's Glozed Peak Caps

with bands in fancy navy stripes and Tweeds, 75c. ones for 50c. 50c. ones for 38c, 25c. ones for 19c.

Bicycle Suits.

Bicycle Suits at less than the Manufacturers' prices.

\$4.50 Bicycle Suits for	\$2.50
\$4.75	\$3.00
\$5.00	\$3.25
\$5.50	\$3.75
\$6.00	\$3.95

See window display.

Boys' Overalls.

Boys' Overalls, all sizes in Plain Blues and Fancy stripes for 25c.

A Special in Men's Hats.

Next Saturday and the following week we will sell a special line of Men's stiff hats, regular \$2.00 and \$2.50 for 25c.
See window display.

The Big Store

Lahey & Co. Napanee.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

MR. EDITOR:—In recent conversations with some of my friends I am informed that others of my friends seem to misunderstand my position on the bonus question.

In looking over my original and only published address I find nothing to alter or amend in any manner whatever.

I find it not only unnecessary but almost impossible to render more emphatic the already emphatic and very pronounced antagonistic views set forth by me on the subject.

In that address I came out in clear and stright-forward language stating without any reservation whatever.

The Battered Agent.

"Our improved sewing machine," said the agent as he set the little wonder clicking, "can be handled by a child, it's so easy to run."

"It seems easy," said the wife of the paragon as she watched the nimble needle.

Then the agent slowly and sadly loaded the machine back on the wagon and drove away.

Self Distrust.

"What you lack," said the person who reads your character, "is self confidence."

Our \$14.75 Scotch Tweed Suit!

Is the feature Suit of our Spring Sale. It is high-class in every particular. The material offers a rare selection of the newest patterns in Scotch Tweeds and Serges in all the latest shades of browns, greys and Blue mixtures. The lining is the same

and praise be more complete than a higher and more impartial one? And yet, in pretending to assess the merits of our system of books before a public audience, we are, not one allusion is made to these important facts! It simply the purposes of a political party to berate everything done by our Provincial Government, and conceal every fact that may not so base a purpose. What faith the public hold in men of that type?

Economy In Well Regulated Homes.

Well regulated homes in city and country there are many avenues open for practice of economy, but none so simple and satisfactory as the use of the Diamond Dyes in renewing for wear old faded dresses, skirts, blouses, capes, hats, ribbons, shawls, yarns and feathers. A husband's or boy's suit now off color apparently worthless can be dyed a rich and fast black, navy blue or dark seal green, practically making new and stylish suits.

The Diamond Dyes are the easiest to use, a child can dye successfully with them. No failures or disappointments, the very simple directions are followed.

Tens of thousands of ladies are now making up new Mats and Rugs from the Diamond Mat and Rug Patterns. These patterns are favorites all over Canada. Designs of various sizes may be obtained from The Wells & Wadsworth Co., Limited, 200 Mountain Avenue, Montreal, P. Q. Send your address.

Popular Phrases That Are Often Incorrectly Repeated.

Early every one is fond of quoting the poets and dramatists, and every one commits some egregious error in his quotations. All of us "the even tenor of their way" when T. Gray wrote was "the noiseless rattle of their way." "When Greece is Greek then comes the tug of war" should be "When Greeks joined ranks then was the tug of war." We "Welcome the coming, speed the going guest," whereas the correct phrase is "Speed the going guest." "He wrote in 'Hudibras,'" "He complies against his will is of his opinion still," but we alter the text as well as the wording of the phrase by quoting continually, "A man convinced against his will is of the same opinion still."

How often we hear people, quoting passage on mercy from "The Merchant of Venice," say, "It falleth as the dew from heaven," whereas the text wrote, "Falleth as the gentle dew." We quote with great complacency, "The man that hath no music in his soul," whereas what Shakespeare wrote was, "The man that hath no music in himself." "Fine by degrees beautifully less," a phrase which has become in popular use, "Small by degrees and beautifully less."

The Value of the Ruby.

The ruby is valued highest when it is the least azure. The largest ruby that history speaks of belonged to the Empress Elizabeth, the wife of Charles IX. It was almost as big as a hen's egg. The virtues attributed to it were to banish sadness, to repress envy and to drive away annoying thoughts. At the same time it symbolizes cruelty, anger and carnage, as well as boldness and bravery. A change in color announces a calamity, but in the trouble is over it regains its lustrous luster.

MR. EDITOR:—In recent conversations with some of my friends I am informed that others of my friends seem to misunderstand my position on the bonus question.

In looking over my original and only published address I find nothing to alter or amend in any manner whatsoever.

I find it not only unnecessary but almost impossible to render more emphatic the already emphatic and very pronounced antagonistic views set forth by me on the subject.

In that address I came out in clear and straightforward language stating without any reservation whatever, that:—"IN MY OPINION THE TIME HAS COME WHEN ON THE QUESTION OF BONUSES A HALT SHOULD BE CALLED AND IF ELECTED I WILL USE MY VOTE AND INFLUENCE AGAINST FURTHER GRANTS IN THE WAY OF BONUSES. This has no uncertain sound, the words can be subjected to no misinterpretation, and is borne out on all views on the subject expressed by me both in private conversations and public utterances, and the reiteration of the sincere words from my address be not enough to answer those of my friends as to whether I am against the system of the granting of bonuses, I may state in the clearest and plainest words at my command, that I am against that system first, last, and always.

Very sincerely,
M. S. MADOLE.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

MR. EDITOR:—Mr. Carscallen appears to be getting awfully anxious over the bonus question in fact he thinks "in the whole of the riding of Lennox there is no man more honestly and sincerely opposed to the granting of bonuses etc." than Mr. T. G. Carscallen. How strange it is that no one ever suspected this before? I suppose if there were a few Mormon votes to catch Mr. Carscallen would think that no man in Lennox was more honestly and sincerely in favor of Mormonism than Mr. T. G. Carscallen. Some people get awful virtuous and religious about election time if they are in a pious neighborhood. Some are violent prohibitionists when talking to temperance people. Some are in sympathy with liquor interests when loafing about a hotel. Does Mr. Carscallen think the electors of Lennox for one instant believe that he has the back-bone to attack Mr. Whitney or frame a policy of his own in direct opposition to the known and well established principles of the Conservative party for the last thirty years? No. He is a Tory first, foremost and always and this pretended intention of departing from the traditions of the party is too thin to catch. Stay on your platform Mr. Carscallen, the only plank in it is, "I'm a Tory and will do what the Tories tell me to." By the way, Mr. Editor, have you heard Mr. Carscallen's views on the temperance question? It is said he has five or six, according to the man he is talking to.

Yours truly,
ELECTOR.

George Sullivan, formerly of Kingston, who played with the Toronto ball team last year, is pitching for Providence this year. On Friday of last week he shut out the Jersey City team, and only allowed them two hits.

Children Cry for
CASTORIA.

The Battered Agent.

"Our improved sewing machine," said the agent as he set the little wonder clicking, "can be handled by a child, it's so easy to run."

"It seems easy," said the wife of the paragrapher as she watched the nimble needle.

Then the agent slowly and sadly loaded the machine back on the wagon and drove away.

Self Distrust.

"What you lack," said the person who reads your character, "is self confidence."

"I can't help it," said the young man. "You see, I was for a number of years employed in the work of preparing weather predictions."

In Days of Old.

"It must have been kind of nice, though, being an old Roman's boys," said little Georgie as he gazed at the picture of Caesar and Cicero and Cato.

"Why?" his mother asked. "They couldn't cut down pa's pants for Willie in them days."

**NATURE SMILING
WHILE THOUSANDS SUFFER.**

**PAINE'S
CELERY COMPOUND**
The Great Spring Health
Giver Makes Sick
People Well.

When spring comes with its gentle showers, its balmy air, its bright sunshine and bursting buds, it too often brings to our homes scenes of suffering and physical decay.

The seeds of disease which were imperceptibly germinating during the winter months, have developed and planted in the system dangers that now demand our instant cure and attention. Neglect and procrastination will only deepen existing perils and lead to death.

Before the advent of spring, you must have noted symptoms, perhaps of rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, kidney disease, liver complaint, functional irregularities or nervous disorders.

If you have experienced pains in the joints, muscles or limbs, lacerating pains in the face or head, stomach derangements, bile, dislike of food, pains in back and loins, swelling of hands or feet, frequent urinating, with highly colored urine, loss of energy, torpid liver, vomiting or impure blood—any of these are warnings of disease.

Take warning sufferers! Delay not another day; hesitation and indecision on your part may forever seal your fate. If you have already made efforts to banish your troubles by the use of other medicines and the treatment of physicians, and these have failed, we counsel you to put your full trust in that never-failing disease banisher, Paine's Celery Compound. Its use for a week or two will convince you that you have truly commenced a new existence; it will assuredly give you the health you need for the enjoyment of true life. Mr. A. Daignault, St. Hyacinthe, Que., writes as follows:

"I desire to say, that had it not been for Paine's Celery Compound I would not be living to day. Five years ago I was taken sick, and suffered from dyspepsia and catarrh. For three years I was unable to work, and would lose consciousness several times a day. I was tired of life, and could realize that death was my only deliverer from suffering. At that time one of my friends urged me to use Paine's Celery Compound, as all other medicines had failed. After the use of six bottles I am as well as ever before in my life, and can do a full day's work. My friends say my cure is a miracle, as I was surely condemned to die. I thank you for your wonderful life giving medicine."

**Our \$14.75
Scotch
Tweed Suit!**

Is the feature Suit of our Spring Sale. It is high-class in every particular. The material offers a rare selection of the newest patterns in Scotch Tweeds and Serges in all the latest shades of browns, greys and Blue mixtures. The linings are the same as in our \$20.00 Suits. A perfect fit and satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. It means for you the latest thing in spring wear and a saving of \$5.00.

J. A. Cathro,
Fine Tailoring,
Dundas St., Napanee, Ont.

DR. PERRY GOLDSMITH, Belleville, late Senior Registrar and House Surgeon, Central London Nose, Throat and Ear Hospital, and Clinical Assistant Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Morefield's Eye Hospital and Chief Clinical Assistant of the throat and ear department of the West End Hospital for diseases of nervous system, London, Eng., will be at Camp Hill House, the 3rd Monday in every month for consultation on diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat. Hours 12 to 4.

**MORTGAGE SALE OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE,** by Public Auction.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be sold on

Wednesday, May 28th, 1902,

at the Court House, in the Town of Napanee, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the following lands:

All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the Township of Lennox and Frederickburg additional, in the County of Lennox and London, Ontario, Province of Ontario, being composed of part of the west half of lot number nine, in the fifth concession of the said Township of Frederickburg additional, lying north of the travelled road across said lot which may be better known and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the north east corner of the lot between said lots nine and ten eight rods to the north side of said road crossing said lot, thence easterly along the north side of said road to the land heretofore conveyed to one George Valen-er, thence northerly along the westerly limit of said Joyce's land to the water's edge of said Mohawk Bay, thence westerly along the water's edge to the place of beginning containing by admeasurement ten acres, be the same more or less, excepting thereout and therefrom a piece of land on the north east corner thereof on which a house now stands and the land lying immediately in front of and between said house and said bay. This property is conveniently situate directly opposite the town of Deseronto, on the Mohawk Bay, and about seven miles from Napanee.

On the premises are erected a frame dwelling house and frame barn.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN ENGLISH, Vendor's Solicitor

Dated at Napanee, April 28th, 1902. 20d

Mr. J. S. Hulett is putting a verandah in front of one of his houses on Dundas street. Messrs. Woodcock and Parkes are doing the work.

'Chancer' Elliott, the Kingston catcher with Toronto baseball team, under trial, was released last Saturday. Elliott feels that he was not treated fairly by the management. Manager Barrow wanted to farm him out to some one of the minor leagues, but Elliott refused. He will return to the Kingston university and will confine his work to the intercollegiate series."

What is

CASTORIA

Castoria is for Infants and Children. Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. Castoria cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. Castoria assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels of Infants and Children, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

Dr. C. C. Osgood, Lowell, Mass.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

H. A. ARCHER, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher.

APPEARS ON EVERY WRAPPER.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

COST SALE!

T. G. Davis
& Co.

are offering their whole stock of English
Scotch and Canadian Suitings, Over-
coatings, Pantings and Trimmings at

COST PRICE

Sales under \$2000, Cash, over that amount 3 months' credit will be
given on furnishing approved, endorsed or joint notes.

T. G. DAVIS & CO.

Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE,

Eastern Standard Time. No. 19 Taking effect June 2, 1900.

Tweed and Tamworth to Napanee and Deseronto.					Deseronto and Napanee to Tamworth and Tweed.						
	Stations	Miles	No. 2 A.M.	No. 4 P.M.	No. 6 P.M.		Stations.	Miles	No. 1 A.M.	No. 3 P.M.	No. 5 P.M.
Lve	Tweed		6 30	3 05		Lve	Deseronto		6 45		
	Stoco		6 38	3 16			Deseronto Junction	4	7 15		
	Larkins	7	7 50	3 50		Arr	Napanee	9	7 40	12 25	4 30
	Maribank	13	7 10	3 50		Lve	Napanee	9	7 40	12 25	4 30
	Erinsville	17	7 25	4 05			Napanee Mills	15	8 00	12 40	4 40
	Tamworth	20	7 40	2 25	4 15		Newburgh	17	8 15	12 40	5 00
	Wilson	21					Thomson's Mills	18	8 18	1 00	5 15
	Enterprise	26	8 00	2 45	4 35	Arr	Camden East	19	8 18	1 00	5 15
	Mudlake Bridge	28				Lve	Yarker	23	8 30	1 13	5 25
	Moscow	31	8 13	2 53	4 47	Arr	Yarker	23	8 30	1 13	5 25
	Galbraith	33					Galbraith	25			
Arr	Yarker	35	8 25	3 05	5 00		Moscow	27	9 07	1 25	5 45
Lve	Yarker	35	9 00	3 05	5 25		Mudlake Bridge	30	9 20	1 40	5 57
	Camden East	39	9 10	3 18	5 40		Enterprise	31			
	Thomson's Mills	40					Wilson	34			
	Newburgh	41	9 25	3 25	5 50		Tamworth	38	9 40	2 00	6 20
	Napanee Mills	43	9 40	3 35	6 00		Erinsville	41	9 55		6 30
	Napanee	49	9 55	3 50	6 15		Maribank	45	10 10		6 45
Arr	Napanee	49				Lve	Larkins	51	10 35		7 05
Lve	Deseronto Junction	54			6 55		Stoco	55	10 50		7 15

SCIENTIFIC TORTURERS.

Some of the Cruelties That Are Perpetrated in Vivisection.

A certain Dr. Casten, wishing to study the effect of massage upon dislocations, deliberately dislocated the limbs of numerous dogs, says Henry C. Merwin in The Atlantic. He published an account of all these experiments, and the following is a fair example of them: "Experiment 8. Poodle dog * * * replaced on the table without chloral. I dislocate his two shoulders. The animal utters screams of suffering. I hold him for twenty minutes with his two shoulders dislocated and the elbows tied together behind his back * * *"

"Dr. Majendie," relates Dr. Elliston, "in one of his barbarous experiments which, I am ashamed to say, I witnessed, began by cutting out a large round piece from the back of a beautiful little puppy."

Majendie may have been by nature a brutal man, but even he would hardly have done that when he was young in vivisection. * * * In this country we are not quite so cruel as the French or Italians, but we are more cruel than the English, more cruel perhaps than the Germans.

A medical man in Jersey City published an account of some experiments which he made upon dogs—I will not shock the reader by describing them—and of this publication the British Medical Journal of Nov. 15, 1891, said, "It is a record of the most wanton and the stupidest cruelty we have ever seen chronicled under the guise of scientific experiments."

Story of a French Cat.

This cat story comes from Pont Ste. Maxence (Oise), and for such a small place it is an extremely tall tale, says the Paris Messenger. It would appear that a resident in the place, who is an enthusiastic angler, used to keep live bait in a small tank on his premises. The angler also had a cat who naturally was fond of fish, raw or cooked. This being so, his owner covered his tank with wire netting to keep pussy out of temptation.

But the cat knew a trick or two and went to the nearest refuse heap for some fowl giblets which were providentially lying there. These she took to the tank, let them hang into the water from the netting and began fishing on her own account. When the fish nibbled at the bait, puss would catch it with a nimble claw! The angler, noticing the trick, threw the bait away, but half an hour later puss was at it again.

We hardly know which to admire most, the cat's ingenuity or that of the concocter of the story.

Gifts For the Mourners.

Some delve into the musty old records of Harvard has brought to light an amusing provision with which one of the college's eighteenth century friends coupled what was for his time a very generous bequest to the Cambridge university.

Mr. Thomas Brattle was the testator's name, and his interest in Harvard evidently extended to the individual members of its undergraduate body, for after leaving £200, then the equivalent of about \$3,000, to the college for its general uses his will gives half a crown to every student belonging to it who should attend his funeral.

Unfortunately no account of Mr. Brattle's obsequies is extant, but there can be little doubt that the occasion was made solemn by the presence of a large number of "chief mourners" and

Your Nose

That is what you should breathe through—not your mouth.

But there may be times when your nose is so bad you can't breathe through

Breathing through the mouth is as bad for the lungs, and it is especially when their delicate tissues have been injured by the scrofulous condition of blood on which catarrh depends.

Alfred E. Yingst, Hoernerstown, suffered from catarrh for years. His nose felt bad, there was a ringing in his ears and he could not breathe through his nostrils nor clear his head.

After trying several catarrh specialties from which he derived no benefit, he was completely cured, according to his statement, by

Hood's Sarsaparil

This great medicine radically and permanently cures catarrh by cleansing blood and building up the whole system.

Hood's PILLS are the favorite cathartic.

NEWS FROM THE COUNT

To Correspondents.—Persons sending items from the surrounding district sign their names to correspondence of good faith, not for publication. Any correspondence received without name attached will not be published.

MORVEN.

Meadows and fall grain are looking but there is not a very large acreage (later in this section, owing to the adverse weather.

There is quite a bit of spring seed to be done yet.

A goodly number are setting plants in this section.

Shipping hay and grain at the station is quite at a standstill at present.

Those on the sick list are improving.

ERNESTOWN.

Farmers' Friend cheese factory is running full blast.

Ernest Amey has resigned his position on the C. P. R. in Northern Ontario is now visiting friends here, prior to departure for the far west.

Henry Amey Sherbrooke, Que., a week at the home of his boyhood.

Henry Redden left for Watertown, Y., a few days ago.

W. and R. Baker have returned Valleyfield, Que., where they had employed in the cotton mill for a time.

Orton Amey, of the G. T. R., Brocks purposes taking up residence here as his household effects arrived a few days ago.

Anson Thompson has moved into house vacated by Noah Johnston.

Mrs. I. Amey, Napanee, was the guest of Mrs. O. Johnston recently.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Snider, formerly Bath, were guests at F. Amey's last.

Miss Hattie Wartman, Bath, was guest of Miss Edith Laidley, from I until Monday.

Miss Leilia Kilgannon is visiting grandparents, near Odessa.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith spent 8 weeks with their daughters here.

Damon Merchant has taken his departure for British Columbia.

COLLINS BAY.

The weather has been very unfavorable and disagreeable lately but is favorable at the present, and we hope it will continue so.

There was no service in the Methodist Church last Sunday.

Mrs. A. Howard is visiting friends at Amherst Island, for a few days.

Mr. Thomas Glen, of Montreal, is visiting at Mr. D. Henderson's.

Mrs. P. Smith has returned after a lengthy visit at Kingston, and is to move to her own home soon.

Mrs. R. Henderson, Amherst Island, is at her sister's, Miss McKay.

Mrs. Sills and son have been visiting friends here and are going to for the North West soon.

The villagers are improving

Table with 4 columns: Stations, Miles, No. 2, No. 4, No. 6. Rows include Tweed, Stocco, Larkins, Marlbank, Eriaville, Tauworth, Wilson, Enterprise, Mudlake Bridge, Moscow, Galbraith, Yarker, Camden East, Thomsen's Mills, Newburgh, Napanee Mills, Napanee, Deseronto Junction, Deseronto.

Table with 4 columns: Stations, Miles, No. 2, No. 4, No. 6. Rows include Kingston, G. T. R. Junction, Glouville, Murvale, Harrowsmith, Sydenham, Harrowsmith, Frontenac, Yarker, Camden East, Thomsen's Mills, Newburgh, Napanee Mills, Napanee, Deseronto Junction, Deseronto.

TO RENT—THE CORNER STORE IN the Leonard Block, in the town of Napanee, formerly occupied by J. J. Kerr as a Dry Goods establishment. Apply to ALFRED KNIGHT.

H. E. PAUL, B. A., M. D., (C. M., M. C. P. S.) Physician and Surgeon. Office: corner Bridge and East Streets; opposite residence of the late Dr. Grant. Telephone—

THE - DOMINION - BANK CAPITAL (Paid up) \$2,500,000 RESERVE FUND \$2,500,000 GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS RECEIVED. INTEREST CREDITED THEREON HALF-YEARLY. FARMERS SALE NOTES COLLECTED AND ADVANCES MADE THEREON. T. S. HILL, Manager. Napanee Branch.

ROBERT LIGHT MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN Lumber, Doors, Sash, Blinds and Mouldings. Bee Hives and Sections ALWAYS IN STOCK. Orders Solicited. FACTORY. Richard St., Napanee.

Table with 4 columns: Stations, Miles, No. 1, No. 3, No. 5. Rows include Deseronto, Deseronto Junction, Napanee, Napanee Mills, Newburgh, Thomsen's Mills, Camden East, Yarker, Yarker, Moscow, Galbraith, Yarker, Camden East, Thomsen's Mills, Newburgh, Napanee Mills, Napanee, Deseronto Junction, Deseronto.

Table with 4 columns: Stations, Miles, No. 1, No. 3, No. 5. Rows include Deseronto, Deseronto Junction, Napanee, Napanee Mills, Newburgh, Thomsen's Mills, Camden East, Yarker, Yarker, Moscow, Galbraith, Yarker, Camden East, Thomsen's Mills, Newburgh, Napanee Mills, Napanee, Deseronto Junction, Deseronto.

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S. Physician Surgeon, etc. Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital. Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets, Napanee. 51v

HERRINGTON & WARNER Barristers, etc. MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES Office—Warner Block, East-st., Napanee, 5y

DEROCHE & MADIEN Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Civil, Voyagers, Notaries Public, etc. Office—Grange Block, Money to Loan at "lower than the average" rate H. M. DEROCHE, Q. C. 51v J. H. MADSEN

T. B. GERMAN, Barrister and Solicitor, MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES. OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street, 21-6m Napanee.

Wartman Bros., DENTISTS. Graduates Royal College & Toronto University Office over Doxsee's. Visits Tamworth, at Wheeler's hotel, first Monday of each month, remaining over Tuesday. All other Mondays at Yarker.

A. S. ASHLEY, DENTIST. 40 YEARS EXPERIENCE 12 YEARS IN NAPANEE Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods Store, Napanee.

Wood For Sale! Hard and Soft Wood delivered to any part of the town. Also a fresh line of Groceries always on hand. S. CASEY DENISON.

friends coupled what was for his time a very generous bequest to the Cambridge university. Mr. Thomas Brattle was the testator's name, and his interest in Harvard evidently extended to the individual members of its undergraduate body, for after leaving £200, then the equivalent of about \$3,000, to the college for its general uses his will gives half a crown to every student belonging to it who should attend his funeral. Unfortunately no account of Mr. Brattle's obsequies is extant, but there can be little doubt that the occasion was made solemn by the presence of a large number of "chief mourners" and that good wishes for the deceased were generally and feelingly expressed.

Not Reassuring. "Have—have you any reason to believe that your father will exhibit violence when I ask him for your hand?" inquired the timid youth. "I have never been present on any of these occasions," replied the lovely girl evasively. "And, to tell you the truth, I have never wanted to be present. I suppose I am foolishly sensitive about these things, but I can't help it. I remember that papa took me to a slaughter house when I was a little girl, and I dreamed about it every night for months afterward."

An Inspiration. A pretty girl boarded a crowded street car in Washington, and a pompous old gentleman arose and gave her a seat. After some time a number of passengers got out, and the old gentleman sank into the nearest corner with a weary sigh.

"I wouldn't get up again," he murmured, "for an angel." And then as he caught the eyes of the girl fixed upon him reproachfully, he added quickly, "I mean, madam, for another angel!"

An Example. "The chimney is smoking," he said. "Yes," she retorted; "that's the effect of bad example. Usually the chimney has consideration enough to do its smoking outdoors." Thus it came about that he finished his cigar on the back porch.

Pointed. "Why are you crying, little boy?" "One of them artists paid me a dime to sit on the fence while he sketched me." "Well, is there any harm in that?" "Yes, s-sir. It was a barb wire fence."

The Baby Sick? Then probably it's a cold. Babies catch cold so easily and recover so slowly. Not slowly, however, when you use Vapo-Cresolene. Then a single night is all that is necessary for a cure. You just put some Cresolene in the vaporizer, light the lamp beneath, and place near the crib. While baby sleeps he breathes in the healing vapor. Cold loosens, inflamed membranes heal, and all trouble ceases. It's a perfect specific for whooping-cough and croup. Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists everywhere. A Vapo-Cresolene outfit, including the Vaporizer and Lamp, which should last a life-time, and a bottle of Cresolene, complete, \$1.50; extra supplies of Cresolene 25 cents and 50 cents. Illustrated booklet containing physicians' testimonials free upon request. VAPORIZING PHYSICIANS' TESTIMONIALS FREE UPON REQUEST. VAPORIZING PHYSICIANS' TESTIMONIALS FREE UPON REQUEST. CAESOLENE CO., 150 FULTON ST., NEW YORK, U.S.A.

favorable at the present, and we hope it will continue so. There was no service in the Methodist Church last Sunday. Mrs. A. Howard is visiting friends at Amherst Island, for a few days. Mr. Thomas Glen, of Montreal, visiting at Mr. D. Henderson's. Mrs. P. Smith has returned after lengthy visit at Kingston, and intends to move to her own home soon. Mrs. R. Henderson, Amherst Island at her sister's, Miss McKay. Mrs. Sills and son have been visiting friends here and are going to leave for the North West soon. The villagers are improving their houses by paint. Mr. A. Smith is able to be out again. Mr. Wm. Blackley has left the gate and moved to his own house. Mr. James Waller has not taken charge of it. Speakers Sore Throat. Public speakers and singers know how useless and sickening are cough mixtures, sprays, lozenges, etc., irritate the sore throat, and state that the most satisfactory remedy is Catarrhoxone, the advantage of which is that it acts quickly and conveniently to use in public places. Catarrhoxone relieves congestion, allays inflammation and is a protection to the membrane. As a guard against colds and Catarrh it has no equal. Mr. McKay, Goderich, says "Catarrhoxone is an excellent remedy for throat irritation arising from throat irritation." Physicians, ministers and singers recommend Catarrhoxone. Druggists sell it for \$1. Small size 25c. mail from Poison & Co., Kingston, Ont.

Colebrook. Those leaving for the west are Messrs. Damon Lee, John Perry and W. Lario. Mr. and Mrs. Delbert Lario intend starting for Manitoba next week. Their infant son has been very ill, but now seems to be recovering. The young people spent a very pleasant evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Boyce last Friday evening. The previous Friday Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Benn entertained number of young people. Visitors: Mr. and Mrs. Mac Vanluven, and Perry Anderson, at F. Wartman's; Archie and Chas. Goudy, at David Goudy's. We sympathize with Miss Caldwell who recently suffered the loss of her father. She has resumed her duties at the school here. Andrew Galbraith is adding a porch to his house, which improves already beautiful appearance. J. C. Sutton is improving his home also.

The community was shocked to hear the death of James Lowe, who resided at Varty Lake. Although ill for so long, all hoped for his recovery, and the news of his death came, it was a great surprise. Deceased was a very highly respected and upright man. A high tribute was paid to the deceased by his minister, who said: "I have known men with higher education with greater popularity, and with greater riches, but I have never known a more faithful one." Deceased was held in great esteem by all who knew him. He was a consistent member of the Methodist church, and leaves a wife and grown up son to mourn his loss.

How to Get up an Appetite. Distress for food often follows Grippe, and fevers, associated with a general weakness of system. To impart a real zest for food, give power to the stomach to digest and assimilate, no remedy can equal Ferrozone. This new and startling discovery. It strikes at the root of disease and by removing the causes quickly and permanently. Ferrozone quickly enable you to eat and digest anything. Mr. Grange, druggist, can tell you a great more about Ferrozone, how it cures and what cures. Call to-day and see him.

Prince Edward County Liberals nominated Dr. Morley Currie, for the Legislative assembly, in place of James A. Chappell by serious illness to resign.

Your Nose

That is what you should breathe through not your mouth. But there may be times when your car- rh is so bad you can't breathe through it. Breathing through the mouth is always d for the lungs, and it is especially so en their delicate tissues have been weak- ed by the scrofulous condition of the od on which catarrh depends. Alfred E. Yingse, Hoernestown, Pa., fered from catarrh for years. His head t bad, there was a ringing in his ears, d he could not breathe through one of nostrils nor clear his head. After trying several catarrh specifics n which he derived no benefit, he was uly cured, according to his own tem- ent, by

Food's Sarsaparilla

This great medicine radically and per- nently cures catarrh by cleansing the od and building up the whole system. **FOOD'S PILLS** are the favorite cathartic. 25c.

NEWS FROM THE COUNTRY.

Correspondents.—Persons sending in- ns from the surrounding district must n their names to correspondence as a y of good faith, not for publication. y correspondence received without the ne attached will not be published.

MORVEN.

deadens and fall grain are looking well, there is not a very large acreage of the er in this section, owing to the showery ther.

There is quite a bit of spring seeding to done yet.

A goodly number are setting berry nts in this section.

Shipping hay and grain at the station uite at a standstill at present.

Those on the sick list are improving.

ERNEST TOWN.

'farmers' Friend cheese factory is now ining full blast.

Ernest Amey has resigned his position the O. P. R. in Northern Ontario, and now visiting friends here, prior to his ature for the far west.

Henry Amey Sherbrooke, Que., spent eek at the home of his boyhood.

Henry Redden left for Watertown, N. a few days ago.

V. and R. Baker have returned from leyfield, Que., where they had been played in the cotton mill for a short e.

Orton Amey, of the G. T. R., Brockville, poses taking up residence here again; household effects arrived a few days ago.

anson Thompson has moved into the se vacated by Noah Johnston.

rs. I. Amey, Napanee, was the guest rs. O. Johnston recently.

Ir. and Mrs. D. Snider, formerly of b, were guests at F. Amey's last week. ies Hattie Wartman, Bath, was the st of Miss Edith Laidley, from Friday d Monday.

ies Leilia Kilgannon is visiting her nparents, near Odessa.

Ir. and Mrs. J. Smith spent Sunday h their daughters here.

amon Merchant has taken his depart- for British Columbia.

COLLINS BAY.

The weather has been very rainy, d disagreeable lately but is more orable at the present, and we hope y will continue so.

There was no service in the Metho- t Church last Sunday.

rs. A. Howard is visiting friends Amherst Island, for a few days.

Ir. Thomas Glen, of Montreal, is iting at Mr. D. Henderson's.

rs. P. Smith has returned after a gthy visit at Kingston, and intends move to her own home soon.

rs. R. Henderson, Amherst Island, her sister's, Miss McKay.

rs. Sills and son have been visit- friends here and are going to leave the North West soon.

The villagers are improving their ices by paint.

CLAREVIEW.

Farmers are through seeding for this season.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Gaffney have taken their departure from East Hungerford, and gone to Erinsville to reside.

Miss M. A. Donahoe entertained a number of young folks at her home last Sunday eve.

Mr. Jas. and Miss Libby McGuire, Strathcona, passed through here one day last week.

Visitors: Miss Kate McGrath, at Enterprise; Mrs. Wm. Murphy, Cam- den, at the Mellon House; Mr. and Mrs. Jas. McGrath, at Mr. Dan Kennedy's; Mr. B. Riley, at Thos. Flynn's.

IT SOON TASTES STRONG

When buttermakers unfortunately use any of the common butter colors now on the market, they soon find out that their butter becomes rancid and strong.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S
"IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR"
never causes the butter to become rancid. On the contrary, it maintains the rich flavor of the butter for months, and gives the golden June color that all admire. Druggists and dealers everywhere.

AN IMPROMPTU WHIRL.

It Scared the Chef Worse Than It Did His Assistant.

Pat was assistant cook on one of the dining cars on the Great Western road running into St. Paul. He was obstinate and ill tempered. The chef was equally so, and as a result constant warfare waged between them. One hot day Pat was making ice cream and in spite of the chef's warnings insisted upon sitting in the doorway of the pantry while he turned the freezer. The train, going up grade, made a sudden lurch, and Pat and his can of ice cream fell out the door, as his superior officer had predicted. Frantic with fright, the chef in his white cap and apron tore through the train looking for the conductor.

"Mon Dieu, M. Conductaire," he cried, wringing his hands when he found that person, "ze ice cream freezair he fall off, and Pat go wiz heem! Stop ze tramway or we will haf pas dessert pour le diner. Trouble, trouble always wiz zat Irishman!"

The conductor pulled the bell and stopped the train, but it had already gone two miles past the spot where Pat had rolled out. They backed the train, fully expecting to find Pat's mangled body beside the track. Instead they saw him coming over the ties on a run, carrying on his back the ice cream freezer. He climbed on the train, looking foolish, but all he ever said of his miraculous escape was, "Be gosh, it jarred me some, it did thot!"

A Soulless Satrap.

The imaginative writer should avoid a newspaper editor as he (or she) would a wet spot on the pavement or a chill draft from a window. He is a harsh, unhappy man, the center of a cold wave, and the amenities of life are removed from him. He is a soul- less satrap, a stiffer of hope and en- thusiasm, with one eye on the facts of the day and the other on his job.

*** If you leave your little work of art in his hands, he will lose it in his pigpen of a sanctum and sick the doorboy or the office cat at you when you complain, or he may print it un- wittingly mutilated and unsigned and

TOWN COUNCIL

Council Chamber
May 5th, 1902.

Council met in regular session on Monday evening, Mayor Burtan in the chair.

Members present—Waller, Williams, Lowry, Carson, Lapum and Madole.

The minutes of the special session held on Monday evening last were read and confirmed.

A communication was read from F. W. Smith & Bro. asking permission to lay building material on Dundas and John streets, at the old Tishborne House corner, subject to the usual conditions.

On motion permission was granted allowing the placing of material on John street, but the council was of the opinion that it would be best not to obstruct Dundas street.

The Street Committee presented a report recommending the acceptance of the following tenders:

Rathbun Co.—pine plank, 2 x 6 to 12 inch, 4, 6 and 8 ft lengths, \$14 per M; 2 x 6 to 12 inch, 10 to 16 ft lengths \$18 per M; 3 x 6 to 10 inch, 18 ft lengths, \$19 per M; 3 x 6 to 10 inch, 12 to 16 ft lengths, \$18 per M. Stringers—3 x 5 inch, 12 to 16 ft lengths, \$15 per M. Cement—Star brand, \$2.25 per barrel; Ensign brand, \$2.05 per barrel. The lumber and stringers are to be of sound timber, if not, they are subject to culling, culls to be return- able at their own expense.

Robt. Light,—same conditions to apply as mentioned in the Rathbun Co. tender—plank, 1 1/2 and 2 inch, 10 to 16 ft length, \$18 per M; 2 inch, 4 to 6 ft lengths, \$16 per M; 3 inch, 12 to 16 ft lengths \$19 per M.

That the tender of C. E. Duncan, man and horse, be accepted at the rate of \$9 per week when at work.

That the tender of Ed. Conger, at \$2 per day for street sprinkling, be accept- ed, provided that when not sprinkling and at other corporation work with team he be paid at the rate of \$2 per week when so employed.

That the tender of A. W. Grange for sulphate copper, at 6c per lb., by the barrel, be accepted.

That the tender of Wm. Loucks, for rubble and flat stone, at 15c per load be accepted.

That the tender of T. H. Waller for tile be accepted.

The report was adopted.

The Fire, Water and Light Commit- tee presented a report in the form of a communication from the Napanee Water and Electric Light Co., which was as follows:

I am instructed to acknowledge receipt of your enquiry (verbal) as to what course the company purposes as to raising price of street lights on and after May 24th, as per notice given on Nov. 20th, 1901, and to say to you that the company will not take advantage of said notice at present, if, by so doing, it will not prejudice their cause, and make the said notice void and no value for the purpose of which it was intended. They are making preparations to improve their plant and when done are willing to take up the matter of readjusting the price of street lighting with your committee in a friendly and business like manner, and of which due notice will be given. At the same time this company wishes it distinctly understood that said notice given the town council in November last is not to be void, but in full force and virtue, and the same as if this said notice had been acted upon at the time mentioned therein.

Signed, ALF. KNIGHT.

A MINISTER'S BUSY WIFE.

Pe-ru-na a Prompt and Permanent Cure for Nervousness.



Mrs. Anna B. Fleharty, Galesburg, Ill.

Mrs. Anna B. Fleharty, recent super- intendent of the W. C. T. U. headquar- ters, at Galesburg, Ill., was for ten years one of the leading women there. Her husband, when living, was first Pres- ident of the Nebraska Wesleyan Uni- versity, at Lincoln, Neb.

In a letter written from 401 Sixty- Seventh street, W., Chicago, Ill., Mrs. Fleharty says the following in regard to Peruna:

"Having lived a very active life as wife and working partner of a busy minister, my health failed me a few years ago. I lost my husband about the same time, and gradually I seemed to lose health and spirit. My daughter is a confirmed invalid, and we both felt great need of an invigorator.

"One of my neighbors advised me to try Peruna. A bottle was immedi- ately secured and a great change took place in my daughter's, as well as in my own health. Our appetites im- proved very greatly, the digestion seemed much helped, and restful sleep soon improved us, so that we seemed like new women.

"I would not be without Peruna for ten times its cost."—MRS. ANNA B. FLEHARTY.

Peruna never fails to prevent nervous prostration if taken in time.

"Summer Catarrh," a book written by Dr. Hartman on the subject of the nervous disturbances peculiar to summer, sent free to any address by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

A Chicagoan had been taken around Boston all day to observe her bulwarks, but had failed to exhibit any of those symptoms of paralysis which are acceptable to the Bostonian mind.

"Now, confess," said the Bostonian host after the burden and heat of the day, "isn't Boston a unique town?"

"Unique?" mused the westerner. "I believe that word is derived from two Latin words—unus, one, and equus, horse. I think Boston is a unique town."

The Cat.

An English clergyman the other day preached to the prisoners of Worn- wood Scrubs prison in support of the Church Society For the Promotion of Kindness to Animals. He announced that the cat was pre-eminently the friend of the poor man and further stated that it was specially deserving of consideration because it was weaker than man, was useful to man and could feel like man.

Early Test Desirable.

The Piancee—George and I have never had a quarrel.

Her Friend (Oh, I think you ought

The weather has been very rainy, disagreeable lately but is more vorable at the present, and we hope will continue so.

There was no service in the Methodist Church last Sunday.

Mrs. A. Howard is visiting friends Amherst Island, for a few days.

Mr. Thomas Glen, of Montreal, is sitting at Mr. D. Henderson's.

Mrs. P. Smith has returned after a 19th visit at Kingston, and intends move to her own home soon.

Mrs. R. Henderson, Amherst Island, her sister's, Miss McKay.

Mrs. Sills and son have been visiting friends here and are going to leave for the North West soon.

The villagers are improving their uses by paint.

Mr. A. Smith is able to be out again.

Mr. Wm. Blackley has left the toll and moved to his own house.

Mr. James Waller has not taken arge of it.

Speakers Sore Throat. Public speakers and singers know how useless and sickening cough mixtures, sprays, lozenges, &c., for itable or sore throat, and state that the most satisfactory remedy is Catarrhazone, the advantage of which is that it acts quickly and is venient to use in public places. Catarrhazone relieves congestion, allays inflammation, is a protection to the membrane. As a safe relief against colds and Catarrh it has no equal.

Dr. McKay, Gederich, says "Catarrhazone an excellent remedy for throat irritation." Physicians, dentists and singers recommend Catarrhazone. Agents sell it for \$1. Small size 25c. By il from Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

Colebrook.

Those leaving for the west are Messrs. mon Lee, John Perry and Will rio.

Mr. and Mrs. Delbert Lario intend iring for Manitoba next week.

Our infant son has been very ill, but w seems to be recovering.

The young people spent a very asant evening at the home of Mr. d Mrs. Norman Boyce last Friday ening. The previous Friday Mr. d Mrs. Stanley Benn entertained a mber of young people.

Visitors: Mr. and Mrs. Mac Vanluven, and Perry Anderson, at F. S. artman's; Archie and Charlie udy, at David Goudy's.

We sympathize with Miss Caldwell. o recently suffered the loss of her her. She has resumed her duties in a school here.

Andrew Galbraith is adding a porch his house, which improves its eady beautiful appearance.

J. C. Sutton is improving his house o.

The community was shocked to hear a death of James Lowe, who resided Varty Lake. Although ill for some ne, all hoped for his recovery; and ews of his death came, it was a eat surprise. Deceased was a very ghly respected and upright man. A gh tribute was paid to the deceased his minister, who said: "I have own men with higher education, th greater popularity, and with eater riches, but I have never known ore faithful one." Deceased was id in great esteem by all who knew e. He was a consistent member of e Methodist church, and leaves a ife and grown up son to mourn their ss.

How to Get up an Appetite. Distaste food often follows Grippe, and fevers, and is ocated with a general weakness of the item. To impart a real zest for food, and e power to the stomach to digest and assimilate, no remedy can equal Ferrozone. This is ew and startling discovery. It strikes at the t of disease and by removing the cause, res quickly and permanently. Ferrozone will loly enable you to eat and digest anything. Grease, druggist, can tell you a great deal re about Ferrozone, how it cures and why it res. Call to-day and see him.


Prince Edward County Liberals nomi- ted Dr. Morley Currie, for the Legla- re assembly, in place of James A. Clapp. nnelled by serious illness to resign.

gosh, it jarred me some, it did thot?"

A Soulless Satrap.

The imaginative writer should avoid a newspaper editor as he (or she) would a wet spot on the pavement or a chill draft from a window. He is a harsh, unhappy man, the center of a cold wave, and the amenities of life are removed from him. He is a soulless satrap, a stifer of hope and enthusiasm, with one eye on the facts of the day and the other on his job.

*** If you leave your little work of art in his hands, he will lose it in his pligen of a sanctum and sick the doorboy or the office cat at you when you complain, or he may print it unwittingly, mutilated and unsigned, and if he thinks to send you a check will pay less than for an account of a fire or a prizefight.



In every town and village may be had, the

Mica Axle Grease

that makes your horses glad.

Made by Imperial Oil Co.

Have you Any Junk?

If so, please call up 'phone No. 32 or drop me a postal card and I will send for same and pay the

Highest Price in Cash.

I buy all kinds of old Junk, such as Rags, Bones, all kinds of Scrap Iron, Copper, Brass, Lead, Zinc, Old Rubbers, Boots and Shoes, and Old Papers, in fact all kinds of old

JUNK

I pay cash for Rough or Rendered Tallow, and all kinds of Grease.

Chas. Stevens.

vantage of said notice at present, if, by so doing, it will not prejudice their cause, and make the said notice void and no value for the purpose of which it was intended. They are making preparations to improve their plant and when done are willing to take up the matter of readjusting the price of street lighting with your committee in a friendly and businesslike manner, and of which due notice will be given. At the same time this company wishes it distinctly understood that said notice given the town council in November last is not to be void, but in full force and virtue, and the same as if this said notice had been acted upon at the time mentioned therein.

Signed, ALF. KNIGHT.

On motion this communication was filed.

The following extract of a letter from E. A. Bond, president of the Napanee Waterworks Company, to J. R. Dafeo, in reference to the water-works contract was handed in as a report:

If the common council of Napanee is desirous to discuss the matter of the purchase of the works, or renewal of the contract between our company and the town, and will express a wish for an interview on this subject by resolution of their board I will arrange to meet them at some date in the near future agreed upon, to discuss this problem, but unless you are personally satisfied that the strong element of the council is desirous that this should take place I do not want to spend my time with it. You satisfy yourself, beyond question, that they are in earnest in this matter, and will take the subject up promptly and quickly, and I will arrange for meeting as herein outlined. I am so driven with work that I should want them to take it up promptly so as to reach conclusions in the shortest time possible.

Laid on the table.

A by-law was passed appointing Mr. Chas. Pollard, poundkeeper. The location of the pound is on the north side of Water street, just opposite the gas house.

A by-law for the appointment of a medical Health Officer was passed. T. W. Simpson, M. D., was appointed at a salary of \$75 per year.

The council's attention was called to the present unsafe condition of the covered bridge. Referred to the Street Committee to examine and report.

Moved by Councillors Waller and Lowry that the Fire, Water and Light Committee meet the Napanee Water and Electric Light Co. and find out when this council can get a definite answer as to the fulfilment of the contract entered into between the town and the late John R. Scott Co., and report. Carried.

On motion the Cheese Board was granted permission to use the council chamber for their meetings.

Mr. Luffman was appointed to take care of the swing bridge at the usual price, \$30 per year.

A number of accounts were disposed of, and the council adjourned.

Mrs. Kate Soffel, who figured in the sensational escape and recapture of the Biddle brothers, last January, has entered a plea of guilty to the charge of aiding and abetting in the escape of prisoners. She will be sentenced Saturday.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper.

Latin words—unus, one, and equus, horse. I think Boston is a unique town."

The Cat.

An English clergyman the other day preached to the prisoners of Wornwood Scrubbs prison in support of the Church Society For the Promotion of Kindness to Animals. He announced that the cat was pre-eminently the friend of the poor man and further stated that it was specially deserving of consideration because it was weaker than man, was useful to man and could feel like man.

Early Test Desirable.

The Fiancee—George and I have never had a quarrel.

Her Friend—Oh, I think you ought to have one before you are married. Otherwise you can't be sure whether you are going to have your own way or not.

His Predicament.

"I notice that the landlady only helps you to the scrape," whispered the new boarder. "Why don't you leave?"

"I can't," responded the meek man. "You see, I am the landlady's husband."

After all, our lives are lived, as it were, in a circle. We generally end where we began.—Ladies' Home Journal



SPEED STYLE COMFORT

Dunlop Carriage Tires

Solid Rubber and Pneumatic Tires for Cycles, Autos and Carriages.

Let us tell you how little it costs to get the best—by letter and catalogue.

DUNLOP TIRE CO., LIMITED, TORONTO.

C. A. GRAHAM "Local Depot for Dunlop arr ago Tires."

PATENTS

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Write for our interesting books "Inventor's Help" and "How you are swindled." Send us a rough sketch or model of your invention or improvement and we will tell you free our opinion as to whether it is probably patentable. Rejected applications have often been successfully prosecuted by us. We conduct fully equipped offices in Montreal and Washington; this qualifies us to promptly dispatch work and quickly secure Patents as broad as the invention. Highest references furnished.

Patents procured through Marion & Marion receive special notice without charge in over 100 newspapers distributed throughout the Dominion.

Specialty:—Patent business of Manufacturers and Engineers.

MARION & MARION

Patent Experts and Solicitors.

Offices: New York Life Bldg., Montreal
Atlantic Bldg., Washington D.C.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

WHAT OUR LAWMAKERS ARE DOING AT OTTAWA.

MOUNTED POLICE ACT.

The bill to amend the Mounted Police Act, 1894, was given its first reading. It provides for the appointment of an Assistant Commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police for the Yukon Territory.

TO RAISE PENS FOR PROFIT.

Prof. A. G. Gilbert, manager of the poultry department of the Central Experimental Farm, addressed the Agricultural Committee on the work of the department. He urged the necessity to farmers of procuring the breeds of chickens which will produce good winter layers and rapid flesh formers. He advised farmers to raise the proper quality of chickens, in large numbers, so as to meet the demand of both the home and foreign markets. Mr. Gould, Ontario, doubted the wisdom of chicken-fattening stations, as the English market did not call for very fat birds.

YUKON REPRESENTATION.

The bill respecting the representation of the Yukon Territory in the House of Commons, which gives the Yukon one member in the House, was amended by inserting a clause providing that the election shall be held on or before January 1st, 1903.

DOMINION LANDS ACT.

The bill to amend the Dominion Lands Act was read a third time and passed. This is the Act allowing the Government of the Territories to take without compensation five per cent. of a homestead for road purposes. As finally passed, the bill contains a clause to the effect that it shall not apply to any contract, agreement, undertaking for sale, homestead entry, or grant containing an express declaration of "assumption" from its provisions.

GOVERNMENT BILLS.

Notice was given of the introduction of the following Government bills:—

Mr. Fitzpatrick—A bill respecting the remission of penalties.

Mr. Blair—To amend the Railway Act.

Mr. Fitzpatrick has also given notice of a resolution to place on the free-list all tools and machinery not manufactured in Canada for the new rifle factory, and certain parts to be used in rifles to be manufactured for the Government.

PAPER COMBINE INQUIRY.

Two petitions from the Canadian Press Association were presented to the Government. One was to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, asking that the association be reimbursed the \$1,800 expenses to which it was put in connection with the investigation into the paper combine. The other was to Mr. Fielding asking that the recent order-in-council reducing the duty on paper from 25 to 15 per cent. be made applicable to all news prints. These were signed by leading Canadian publishers.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

The supplementary estimates for the current year, amounting to \$4,189,215, were presented. Of this sum \$2,905,511 is chargeable to consolidated fund and \$1,072,306 to capital, while \$211,394 is to meet unprovided items. The following are some of the chief items:—

To provide for the expenses of the Prime Minister in connection with the coronation of his Majesty, \$8,000.

To meet expenses of Ministers in connection with the colonial conference in London, \$12,000.

Exhibitions at St. Louis and Osaka-Japan, \$5,000.

Cork and Wolverhampton Exhibitions (Governor-General's warrant), \$50,000.

amend the Weights and Measures Act."

Mr. Fitzpatrick introduced a bill respecting the remission of penalties. CANADIAN MARINE.

Mr. Fitzpatrick gave notice of an important change in the law respecting the coasting trade of Canada. It proposes to exclude every foreign-built British ship from that trade unless it has obtained a license, which the Minister of Customs may grant upon payment of a duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem, on a fair market value of the vessels.

PEASANTS LOOT NOBLES.

Large Sugar Refineries Suffered Severely.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—Duke Alexander, of Oldenbourg's celebrated Chateau of Romone, in the Government of Voronej, has been burned by revolted peasants, who practically ruined the estate. The Duke is the father-in-law of the Czar's sister Olga, who married his son, Duke Peter, last year.

The seriousness of the situation in South Russia is apparent from the fact that Dragomiroff, Governor-General of Kieff, Pocaroff, Vice-Director of the Department of Police, and other officials have joined Von Plehwe, the Minister of the Interior, at Kharkoff. The Voronej sugar refineries have especially suffered from the outbreak during which the Duke of Oldenbourg's estate was dismantled.

It now develops that the agitators who are chiefly responsible for the spread of the revolutionary movement among the hungry peasants used a curious political canard to bring the former serfs and the landowners into collision. A rumor was industriously circulated that the Czar had ordered the lands of the nobles to be divided among the emancipated serfs. The peasants thereupon formed committees under the Commune officials, which waited on the land-owners, and ordered them to vacate the land withheld. The peasants chose their own agents and proceeded to distribute the land and movables, leaving the noblemen from 15 to 20 acres each. The proceedings, which were orderly, were conducted with the utmost gravity until the authorities interfered. Thereafter there was riot, arson and devastation.

In military circles it is believed that the army manoeuvres, which have been planned to take place in Creil and Koursk, cannot occur, owing to the disturbed state of those Governments.

FORM OF CORONATION.

An Interesting Official Document Issued.

A despatch from London says:—An interesting official document has been issued describing the actual coronation ceremony in Westminster Abbey, entitled, "The form and order of service and ceremonies at the coronation of their Majesties Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra, in the Abbey Church of St. Peter, Westminster, June 26." The document, which is very long, is divided into numerous sections, thus:—

Section 1—Preparation.

Section 2—Entrance into the church.

Section 3—The recognition.

Section 4—The litany, communion, and sermon.

Section 7—The oath.

Section 8—The anointing.

Section 9—Presenting the spurs and sword, and girding with the sword.

Section 10—Investing with the armilla and Imperial mantle, and delivery of the orb.

Section 11—Investiture per annulum et baculum.



GUERRILLA WARFARE IN SOUTH AFRICA. The Watch-dogs of the Blockhouse Line; Native Scouts at Work.

LEADING MARKETS.

The Ruling Prices in Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, May 6.—Wheat—The market is steady at 74c for red and white middle freights. Goose is steady at 67c for No. 2 east; spring dull at 73c for No. 2 east. Manitoba wheat steady at 88½c for No. 2 northern, grinding in transit.

Flour—There is a fair inquiry and the market is higher at \$2.85 bid for 90 per cent. patents, in buyers' bags, middle freights, and choice brands are quoted at 15 to 20c higher. Manitoba flour is steady at \$3.80 to \$4.05 for cars of Hungarian patents and \$3.55 to \$3.75 for strong bakers', bags included, on the track, Toronto.

Millfeed—Is steady at \$18.50 to \$19.50 for cars of shorts and \$15.50 for bran in bulk middle freights. Manitoba millfeed is steady at \$22 for cars of shorts and \$19 for bran, sacks included, Toronto freights.

Barley—Is quiet at 53c for No. 1, 52c for No. 2, 50c for No. 3 extra and 48c for No. 3 east and middle freights, and 1c more at lake ports.

Rye—Is steady at 56½c to 57c middle freights.

Corn—The market is firm at 58½c for Canada No. 2 mixed and 59c for No. 2 yellow west.

Oats—Are firmer; No. 3 white sold to-day at 40½c middle freights. They are quoted at 42½c east and at 42c middle freights.

Oatmeal—Is steady at \$4.50 for cars of bags and \$1.65 for brls on the track, Toronto, and 25c more for broken lots.

Peas—Are steady at 80c for No. 2 east and 79c middle freights.

PROVISIONS.

The demand for smoked meats is very strong on account of the high price of fresh meats. Prices are firm at current figures, but there is a strong probability of an advance if the demand continues to strengthen. Lards are firm and in good demand.

Pork—Canada short cut, \$22; heavy mess, \$21; clear shoulder mess, \$18.

Smoked and Dry Salted Meats—Long clear bacon, tons and cases 10c; breakfast bacon, 14c; hams, 13

day, strong, French country market dull.

Paris, May 6.—Close—Wheat, to steady; April 22f 29c, September a December 20f 35c.

Antwerp, May 6.—No. 2 red winter 17½f.

London, May 6.—Close—Mark La miller market—Wheat, foreign quiet but steady, English firm and rather dearer; maize, American nothing doing, Danubian steady; flour, American quiet but steady, English firm.

JUMPED IN FRONT OF TRAIN

Bishop Sweatman's Son Meets Tragic Death.

A despatch from Toronto says:—A tragic suicide occurred on the train near Sunnyside shortly after noon Monday, when a man, throwing his coat, suddenly leaped in front of the Grand Trunk train which was coming into the city at full speed. Engineer Heron, on the Hamilton express, just as he had passed Indian Road crossing on the L. Shore road, saw a man on the track near the High Park entrance. Throwing off his coat, and before the engineer could slacken his speed, the desperate man had thrown himself in front of the engine. On the train being pulled up the body of the man was found a little below the track with the top of his head nearly knocked off. The body, in a mutilated condition, was brought to the Union station. Pinned to dead man's coat, Constable Ho found an envelope addressed to "Sweatman, Esq., 86 Howland Ave. city," and written in pencil under address were the words, "May I forgive me," and on another part the envelope was written: "North 2185." The addressed envelope was the only clue to the identification of the suicide. A police telephone to Bishop Sweatman's residence to ascertain if there was a one connected with the family corresponding to the description of the unfortunate man. The man was apparently about 30 years of age, on a grey cheek suit, and wore black mustache. The answer to the telephone was that Bishop Sweatman's son answered that description. The news of the tragic event spread quickly, and the Bishop and his family were in receipt of many messages of condolence.

FIVE GIRLS KILLED.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.
 The supplementary estimates for the current year amounting to \$4,189,215 were presented. Of this sum \$2,905,541 is chargeable to consolidated fund and \$1,072,306 to capital, while \$211,394 is to meet unprovided items. The following are some of the chief items:—
 To provide for the expenses of the Prime Minister in connection with the coronation of his Majesty, \$8,000.
 To meet expenses of Ministers in connection with the colonial conference in London, \$12,000.
 Exhibitions at St. Louis and Osaka—Japan, \$5,000.
 Cork and Wolverhampton Exhibitions (Governor-General's warrant), \$50,000.
 Site, etc., of branch post office in west end of Toronto, \$15,000.
 Maintenance of Toronto's post office locomobiles, \$5,000.
 Construction of Marconi wireless station, Glace Bay, N.S., \$70,000.
 To pay the Canadian Bank of Commerce for services in the Yukon, May 1st, 1900, to April 24th, 1902, \$53,169.
 Purchase and fitting up steamship Tyrian as cable vessel; purchase of Marconi instruments, testing his system, \$50,000.
 Expenses of Chinese and Japanese commission, \$27,000.
 Purchase of steamer Kathleen for Grosse Isle quarantine service \$12,000.
 Further amount required for contingencies and general expenses in connection with immigration, including special printing and advertising in the United Kingdom, \$50,000.
 Further amounts required for annual drill and musketry, including clothing and stores, \$200,000.
 Towards expenses of the Canadian militia attending the coronation, \$30,000.
 Capital expenditure on the Inter-colonial, \$372,700, including \$247,000 for improving ferry service at Strait of Canso, \$19,000 for additional tools and machinery, and \$70,000 for rolling stock.
 Operation and maintenance of the Intercolonial Railway, \$1,000,000.
 Working expenses of the Yukon telegraph system, \$140,000.
 Improvements Collingwood harbor, \$20,200.
 Dredging Collins' Inlet, \$9050.
 Dredging Godrich harbor, \$3,000.
 Improvement entrance Kingston dock, \$2,000.
 Brockville drill hall, \$2,500.
 Improvements London post office, \$2,100.
 Welland Canal, including completion of west docking at Port Dalhousie, \$11,000.
 Deepening and widening entrances to Sault Ste. Marie Canal \$20,000.
 Pontoon for Sault Ste. Marie Canal, \$2,500.
 Enlargement Farrow's Point Canal \$26,000.
 Gathering information in regard to Railway Commission, \$1,400.
 Further amount required Royal Military College, \$10,580.
 Medals, \$8,000.
BILLS INTRODUCED.
 The bill respecting the Molsons Bank Pension Fund and the bill to incorporate the Canada Eastern Railway Company were read a third time and passed.
 The following bills were read a second time:—
 To incorporate the Bishop of the Orthodox Russo-Greek Catholic Church for North America and the Aleutian Islands and each of the parishes and missions of the said church in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.—Mr. Oliver.
 The Bell Telephone Company of Canada.—Mr. Belcourt.
 To confer on the Commissioner of Patents certain powers for the relief of George Depeu.—Mr. McCarthy.
 Respecting the Western Alberta Railway Company.—Mr. Copp.
 Mr. Campbell introduced a bill "to

tion of their Majesties Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra, in the Abbey Church of St. Peter, Westminster, June 26." The document, which is very long, is divided into numerous sections, thus:—
 Section 1—Preparation.
 Section 2—Entrance into the church.
 Section 3—The recognition.
 Section 4—The litany, communion, and sermon.
 Section 5—The oath.
 Section 6—The anointing.
 Section 9—Presenting the spurs and sword, and girding with the sword.
 Section 10—Investing with the armilla and Imperial mantle, and delivery of the orb.
 Section 11—Investiture per annulum et baculum.
 Section 12—Crowning.
 Section 13—Presenting the Holy Bible.
 Section 14—The benediction and Te Deum.
 Section 15—The enthronization.
 The document throughout is couched in quaint Biblical language. It commences with a description of how on the morning of Coronation Day care is to be taken that the ampulla is filled with oil, and with a spoon laid ready upon the altar. The archbishops and bishops, being already vested with their copes, will form a procession outside the west door of the Abbey and await notice of the approach of their Majesties before moving into the church. Their Majesties will be received with the anthem, "Peace be Within Thy Walls." Their Majesties will pass towards the throne and make their humble adoration, kneeling at the faldstools, and then sit in chairs below the thrones. The document continues to describe the curious ceremony of recognition and the other ceremonies. Those above mentioned occur before the coronation proper.
FRUIT FOR BRITISH.
Big Shipment Forwarded for Two Exhibitions.
 A despatch from Montreal says:—The Allan Line steamship Parisian, which sailed from this port for Liverpool on Friday carried in her cold storage department 847 cases of Canadian apples and pears to be displayed at the two International Horticultural Exhibitions which have just opened at Wolverhampton and Cork respectively.
 About three weeks ago 100 cases were shipped to Liverpool, and have been distributed from that point so that Canadian apples and pears will be conspicuously in evidence at the opening of both exhibitions. The present shipment is designed to keep up the fresh supply for display during the next six months, as it is proposed to continue these two shows at least that long.
 The fruit has been selected and comes from all parts of the Dominion, from Nova Scotia to British Columbia. The collection was made by Mr. Robert Hamilton, who also made the collections for the Canadian fruit exhibits at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876, and the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893.
TO VISIT GERMANY.
Roberts Will Attend the Autumn Manoeuvres.
 A despatch from Berlin says:—The international exhibition at Dusseldorf is now open. Count von Buelow, the Imperial Chancellor, and five members of the Imperial Ministry will attend the ceremony. Among the distinguished guests who are expected later in the year is Earl Roberts, the British commander-in-chief who has accepted an invitation from the Emperor to attend the autumn manoeuvres of the German army.

single freights.
 Oatmeal—Is steady at \$4.50 for cars of bags and \$4.65 for brls on the track, Toronto, and 25c more for broken lots.
 Peas—Are steady at 80c for No. 2 east and 79c middle freights.
PROVISIONS.
 The demand for smoked meats is very strong on account of the high price of fresh meats. Prices are firm at current figures, but there is a strong probability of an advance if the demand continues to strengthen. Lards are firm and in good demand.
 Pork—Canada short cut, \$22; heavy mess, \$21; clear shoulder mess, \$18.
 Smoked and Dry Salted Meats—Long clear bacon, tons and cases 10c; breakfast bacon, 14c; hams, 13 to 13½c; rolls, 11c; shoulders 10½c; backs, 14 to 15c; green meats out of pickle are quoted at 1c less than smoked.
 Lard—Tierces 11½c, tubs 11½c and pails 11½c.
COUNTRY PRODUCE.
 Butter—Choice dairy rolls are offering more freely, but are still scarce compared with the demand. Creameries offer freely and sell well. There is a strong demand for all choice grades of creamery and dairy. Prices are steady.
 Creamery, prints, 22c to 23c
 do solids, 21c to 22c
 Dairy lb rolls, choice, 17c to 18c
 do large rolls, choice, 17c to 17½c
 do medium and low, 16c to 12½c
 Eggs—The market remains firm at 12½c, with a strong demand and liberal offerings.
 Potatoes—The market is still strong, because of the keen demand from the United States. Prices are steady and firm. Cars on the track here are now quoted at 70 to 72c. Potatoes out of store are quoted at 75 to 80c.
 Poultry—There is little trade at this season and prices are merely nominal.
 Baled Hay—The demand has strengthened a little and prices are higher. No. 1 timothy on track here sells at \$10 to \$10.50.
 Baled Straw—The market is quiet, with fair demand and liberal offerings at \$5 on track here.
CATTLE MARKET.
 Toronto, May 6.—There was slight drop in prices at the Cattle Market to-day, the general falling-off averaging from 15 to 20 cents a hundred. Rough cattle perhaps fell off a little more, but the choice cattle did not weaken so much. Trade all round was slow, and there were cattle left unsold. There was but a moderate demand for export, and the butcher trade was only fair for good quality, while the rough lots were not wanted. Hogs were steady and unchanged in the quotations of the earlier part of the week. The delivery of sheep and lambs was light, and the trade was dull.
 Export, choice, \$5.50 \$6.25
 Export cattle, light, 5.25 5.60
 Bulls, exp., heavy, cwt 4.25 5.00
 Feeders, heavy, 4.00 4.75
 Stockers, 400 to 800lb 2.00 3.60
 Butchers' cattle, choice 5.00 5.75
 Butchers' cattle, good, 4.75 5.25
 Butchers' picked, 5.40 5.90
 Butchers' bulls, 3.00 4.25
 Light stock bulls, cwt 2.50 3.00
 Milch cows, 30.00 55.00
 Hogs, best, 6.75 0.00
 do light, 6.50 0.00
 Sheep, export, cwt 4.00 4.25
 Bucks, 3.50 3.75
 Yearling lambs, 5.50 6.00
 Spring lambs, each 2.50 5.00
 Calves, each, 2.00 10.00
EUROPEAN GRAIN MARKETS.
 London May 6.—Close—Wheat, on passage quiet and steady. Maize, on passage quiet and steady. Wheat—English country markets of yester-

forgive me," and on another part of the envelope was written: "Tel North 2185." The addressed envelope was the only clue to the identification of the suicide. A policeman telephone to Bishop Sweatman's residence to ascertain if there was any one connected with the family corresponding to the description of the unfortunate man. The man was apparently about 30 years of age, had on a grey check suit, and wore black moustache. The answer over the telephone was that Bishop Sweatman's son answered that description. The news of the tragic event spread quickly, and the Bishop and his family were in receipt of many messages of condolence.
FIVE GIRLS KILLED.
And More Than a Score Injured in Philadelphia.
 A despatch from Philadelphia says:—Five girls are known to have been killed and more than a score injured during a panic at the cigar factor of Harburger, Homan & Co., 101 Street and Washington Avenue, a 12.15 on Wednesday afternoon. The company employs over 600 girls. A the hour named a workman employed in the building was slightly injured by being caught in an elevator. Some person cried "Fire," and immediately there was a rush for the stairway of the building. The crush was so great that many of the girls turned back and rushed for the windows. Before they could be restrained from jumping a score or more had hurled themselves to the street, several being crushed to death.
 Ambulances were quickly on the scene and the injured were hurried to the hospitals.
HEARTRENDING SCENES.
 The section where the accident occurred is densely populated and nearly all the employees lived in the neighborhood. The families of the dead and injured were quickly on the scene, and the screams of the mother and sisters of supposed victims were heartrending.
 The girls were packed in the hall way leading to the street by hundreds, and those who were killed fainted and were trampled or crushed to death by their excited comrades.
MILLION INCREASE
Prospects for the Coming Harvest in the Northwest.
 A despatch from Ottawa says:—According to a report received by the Department of Trade and Commerce from Charles C. Castle, Warhouse Commissioner for the Government at Winnipeg, there are 18,000,000 bushels of wheat in Manitoba and the North-West available for market, and further, there were 224,305 acres of new land broken in 1901, according to latest advices. Manitoba and the Territories. At very low estimate this means over million bushels increase in the output for the present year's harvest. Mr. Castle further states that the C.P.R. and C.N.R. will do well if they move last year's crop to the lakes by the beginning of next September, although the railway companies are materially increasing their equipment, and possibly may be able to bring it out before the time.
HUNDREDS KILLED.
City of Dacca and Adjoining Towns in India Devastated.
 A despatch from Calcutta says:—tornado has devastated the city of Dacca and adjoining towns. For hundred and sixteen persons were killed. Crops were ruined throughout the district. Dacca, a city in Bengal, is 150 miles north-east of Calcutta.



UTH AFRICA.
ne; Native Scouts at Work.

strong, French country markets
this, May 6.—Close—Wheat, tone
r April 22f 20c, September and
ember 20f 35c.
atwerp, May 6.—No. 2 red winter
f.
ondon, May 6.—Close—Mark Lane
er market—Wheat, foreign quiet
eady, English firm and rather
er; maize, American nothing do-
Danubian steady; flour, Ameri-
quiet but steady, English firm.

JUMPED IN FRONT OF TRAIN.
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Tragic Death.

A despatch from Toronto says:—A
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FIVE GIRLS KILLED.

LANDS SELLING FAST.

**Company's Returns Show an En-
ormous Increase.**

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—
The returns of the C. P. R. land de-
partment and the Canada Northern
Land Company show what an im-
mense amount of business is being
done. The statement of the former
concern shows that about six times
as much land has been sold this
year as was disposed of during the
first quarter of 1901, while the re-
turns of the Canada North-West
Company are quite as favorable.
The sales of the C.P.R. land de-
partment in the month of April,
1902, amounted to 231,127.11 acres,
which sold for \$695,071.68; for
April, 1901, the sales were 48,874-
13 acres; which sold for \$152-
445.70.
The total sales for the year to
date amount to 520,082.75 acres,
which sold for \$1,632,842.51. The
sales of the first quarter of 1901
amounted to 145,719.29, which sold
for \$452,750.29.
The sales of the Canada North-
West Land Company for the month
of April amount to 14,406.10,
which sold for \$72,578.17. For the
month of April, 1901, the sales
amounted to 757,922 acres, which
sold for \$42,404.04.
The total sales for the year 1902
to date were 50,836.12 acres, which
sold for \$256,057.11.
The total sales for the previous
year for the same period were 17-
131.64 acres, which sold for \$95-
492.52.

THANKSGIVING SERVICE.
Action of Bishops Significant of
Early Peace.

A despatch from London says:—
There is authority for saying that
the main factor which has determi-
ed the Boer leaders to decide for
peace, for there is no doubt that
they made that decision, was the
concession concerning the Cape
rebels.
These men were liable to death or
imprisonment, confiscation of their
property, and deprivation of their
constitutional rights. The extreme
punishment that can be meted to
them now, according to the promise
formally made by Lord Milner, is
confiscation and disfranchisement,
which, after all, is not a very serious
thing are the younger sons of old
matter, inasmuch as nine-tenths of
farmers, who remained at home in
order to save their property, while
the boys, with full paternal approval,
went into the commando.
In addition to this concession, in-
formal promises have been given that
the banishment proclamation issued
by Lord Kitchener will not be rigidly
enforced, and that general amnesty
will not be unduly delayed.
There has never been any difficulty
in regard to rebuilding the farm-
steads that have been destroyed and
restocking the farms. The general
confidence that is felt here in the
issue is shown by the fact that the
bishops are considering a form of
special thanksgiving service for the
restoration of peace.

TWO GIRLS DROWNED.
Accident Caused by Woman Be-
coming Excited.

A despatch from Pembroke says:—
A very sad drowning accident oc-
curred on Sunday afternoon in the Ot-
tawa river, near Westmeath. Mr.
John Fitzpatrick, his wife, and his
two sisters, Minnie and Fannie, were
crossing in a rowboat, from Allu-
mette Island to Westmeath. Near
Paquette Rapids, and about ten feet
from Westmeath shore, Mrs. Fitz-
patrick became frightened, and jump-
ed out of the boat. Her husband fol-
lowed to save her. They reached
shore safely, but the boat with the

INDIA IN DIRE DISTRESS.

**Plague and Famine Reported to be
Worse Than Ever.**

A despatch from London says:—
There are gloomy prospects as to
the outlook in India. Both the
plague and the famine appear to be
worse than ever, and the unfortu-
nate country is threatened with even
greater horrors than during the re-
cent famine and disease. The plague
has now spread over Upper India in
an alarming manner, and is pecu-
liarly virulent in the Punjab, where
efforts in the earlier stages to
stamp it out by measures involving
coercion were entirely ineffectual. Le-
sides rousing popular discontent,
which threatened to become so se-
rious that the supreme Government
was forced to interfere with the
local authorities.

LARGE INCREASE.
Returns of Customs Show Trade
is Growing.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—
The Customs receipts for the month
of April show an increase of over
\$513,721 over those of the same
month last year, and an increase of
\$2,472,314 for the ten months of the
fiscal year ending April 30. The re-
ceipts in April last year were \$2-
276,257, compared with \$2,789,978
this year. For the ten months last
year the receipts were \$23,916,273,
compared with \$26,388,587 this
year.

DECISION FRIDAY, MAY 25.
Combined Boer Conference on That
Date.

A despatch from Pretoria says:—
The Boer peace delegates are visiting
each district in rotation.
General Louis Botha is in the south-eastern
part of the Transvaal, Acting-Presi-
dent Schalkburger and General De-
larey are in the Northern Transvaal,
ex-President Steyn, of the Orange
Free State, and Gen. De Wet are in
that colony, and Gen. Meyer is in the
north-eastern part of the Transvaal.
After these meetings there will be a
combined conference at Vereeniging on
May 25 for a final discussion of
terms of surrender.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.
Troops Openly Sympathize With
the People.

A despatch from St. Petersburg,
says:—As showing the seriousness of
the state of affairs in South Russia,
Gen. Dragomiroff, Governor-General
of Kiev; Vice-Director of Police Poy-
aroff, and other officials have joined
M. De Plehwe, Minister of the In-
terior, at Kharkoff. Further reports
tend to confirm the statement that
the troops show unwillingness to
take action against the people.
It is stated that 800 men of the
Sunny Regiment have been transfer-
red to remote provinces, owing to
their refusal to fire upon the rioters
during the recent disturbances in
Moscow.

CHECKS TUBERCULOSIS.
New and Successful Treatment
Discovered.

A despatch from Paris says:—An-
other attempt to combat tubercu-
losis has just been communicated to
the Academy of Medicine by Dr.
Spadani. He claims to have arrest-
ed the progress of incipient con-
sumption by administering iodide of
potassium in solution in very small
doses, each dose followed by an in-
halation of essence of turpentine
lasting ten minutes. This treatment
is concurrent with the usual hygienic
and dietetic treatment.

NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

**The Very Latest Items From All
Parts of the Globe.**

DOMINION.

Coal will be \$6.50 a ton in Hamil-
ton in the fall.
Ten hotel licenses have been grant-
ed on Manitoulin Island.
Pare, the Napanee bank robber
died in Kingston Penitentiary on
Saturday.
Winnipeg's April Inland Revenue
returns were \$58,446, compared with
\$15,384 a year ago.
A Winnipeg despatch says 30,000
settlers are expected to settle in the
North-west from Iowa this year.
A rifle club will be formed in con-
nection with the Hamilton Collegiate
Institute.
A Rat Portage merchant is under
arrest at Winnipeg charged with de-
frauding the Bank of Ottawa of \$7-
000.
Chinese residents of Rat Portage
have been charged 25 and 30 per
cent. more water rate than other citi-
zens. A deputation of clergymen
asked the Council to put the celestials
on a basis with the rest.
The Dominion Government may in-
troduce a change to adopt the Eng-
lish system, where it is the practice
to revise the sentence of life prison-
ers after they have served twenty
years. Some sixty convicts would be
affected if this system of revision
were adopted in Canada.

FOREIGN.

Two thousand cab drivers are on
strike in Paris.
Moscow is so disturbed that the
Czar has abandoned his intended vis-
it there.
A party of three Parisians left
London on Tuesday on a trip around
the world in a motor car.
In 1860 Vladivostok consisted of
less than a dozen fishing huts. To-
day it has 50,000 people, and is the
finest city on the Siberian coast.
The seeds of mate, or Paraguay
tea, the beverage of twenty million
South Americans, will not germinate
until soaked in a salt of potas-
sium.
An official estimate of the cost of
the war to March 31, 1903, has
placed the figures at \$1,115,000,000.
Kimberley will erect a statue of the
deceased statesman, Cecil Rhodes,
facing the north, and overlooking the
town and the mines.
Mont Pelee volcano, Island of Mar-
tinique, is alarmingly active.
Fifty lives were lost and thousands
of native dwellings destroyed in a
fire at Mit Gannr, Egypt.
The gala night at the opera in
honor of the King's coronation will
be held on July 1st.
Beautifully clean streets and clear
air have been obtained at Mandalay
by sprinkling the roads with oil in-
stead of water.
Just before Andrew Carnegie left
New York for Scotland he decided to
give another \$1,000,000 to twenty-
two additional towns for libraries.
An Indian named Mudia, has been
sentenced at Pietermaritzburg, Natal,
to five years' imprisonment for cut-
ting off the nose of a coolie woman.
Two hundred and fifty fishermen
are reported to have been drowned in
a gale which has made havoc of the
herring fishing fleet on the west coast
of Japan. The Japanese cruiser
Musashi was driven ashore, but her
crew were saved.
A colored man pruning a tree at
Miles, Mich., fell 15 feet upon a
horse standing underneath, striking
the animal squarely between the ears
and killing it instantly.
The spotted fever scourge in the
Bitter Root Valley, Montana, has
begun with greater violence than at
any time known in the history of the

SEAL CATCH 275,000.

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FIVE GIRLS KILLED.

More Than a Score Injured in Philadelphia.

A despatch from Philadelphia says: Five girls are known to have been killed and more than a score injured in a panic at the cigar factory harburger, Homan & Co., 10th and Washington Avenue, at 5 on Wednesday afternoon. The panic employs over 600 girls. At hour named a workman employed he building was slightly injured being caught in an elevator. Some on cried "Fire," and immediately there was a rush for the stairway he building. The crush was so that many of the girls turned and rushed for the windows, so they could be restrained from going a score or more had hurled themselves to the street, several being crushed to death. Injuries were quickly on the scene and the injured were hurried to hospitals.

HEARTRENDING SCENES.

In section where the accident occurred is densely populated and crowded the employees lived in the neighborhood. The families of the killed and injured were quickly on the scene and the screams of the mothers, sisters or supposed, were trending. The girls were packed in the hall, leading to the street by the fire, and those who were killed and were trampled and died to death by their excited relatives.

MILLION INCREASE

Spends for the Coming Harvest in the North-West.

A despatch from Ottawa says: According to a report received by the Department of Trade and Commerce from Charles C. Castle, Western Commissioner for the Government at Winnipeg, there are 18,000 bushels of wheat in Manitoba the North-West available for market, and further, there were 224,000 acres of new land broken for 1, according to latest advices in Manitoba and the Territories. At a low estimate this means over 100 bushels increase in the output for the present year's harvest. Castle further states that the C.P.R. and C.N.R. will do well if they move last year's crop to the west by the beginning of next September, although the railway companies are materially increasing their equipment, and possibly may be able to bring it out before that time.

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City of Dacca and Adjoining Towns in India Devastated.

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TWO GIRLS DROWNED.

Accident Caused by Woman Becoming Excited.

A despatch from Pembroke says: A very sad drowning accident occurred on Sunday afternoon in the Ottawa river, near Westmeath. Mr. John Fitzpatrick, his wife, and his two sisters, Minnie and Fannie, were crossing in a rowboat, from Allumette Island to Westmeath. Near Paquette Rapids, and about ten feet from Westmeath shore, Mrs. Fitzpatrick became frightened, and jumped out of the boat. Her husband followed to save her. They reached shore safely, but the boat with the two girls drifted out into the rapids and upset, when Minnie was drowned. Fannie got upon the boat, went over the rapids, and was still on the boat at the foot of the rapids. Those on shore then lost sight of her. The boat was found some miles further down. The bodies have not yet been recovered. The victims were about 22 and 17 years respectively, and were the daughters of Mr. Thomas Fitzpatrick.

STEVEN SENDS FOR FAMILY.

From Europe After Peace.

A despatch from London says: Despatches from South Africa report the capture of Commandant Manie Botha and 12 other Boers on April 3 near Frankfort. He is a nephew of Commander-General Botha, and was General De Wet's abdest lieutenant. General Kitchener reported on February 23 that Manie Botha had been killed, showing that there is a mistake somewhere.

One despatch states that an engagement occurred on April 29 at Rockfort, in which a field cornet was killed, another wounded, and a Boer captured.

It is stated that ex-President Steyn of the Orange Free State, recalled his wife from Europe after the peace conference at Klerksdorp. She and her children started for South Africa a week ago.

CONF OF THE WAR

It Has Been Placed at £222,000 Up to Now.

A despatch from London says: By a parliamentary paper just issued the total estimate charge on account of the war in South Africa to March 31, 1903 is £222,970,000, and in respect to operations in China a total of £6,010,000. According to a second table, the proceeds of the new taxes from 1900 to March 31, 1903, amount to an increase in the revenue of £76,025,000, the greater part being supplied by the income tax, aggregating £39,377,000. The estimated amount of sugar duty from its imposition till March, 1903, is £11,200,000, and the revenue set free by the suspension of the sinking fund £13,868,000. This, together with the proceeds from new taxation, leaves a balance for war expenditure of £155,148,000 to be charged to capital account. A third table shows the amount borrowed to be £159,000,000, the cash proceeds of which are stated at £152,415,000.

BISHOP CORRIGAN DEAD.

Passed Quietly Away on Monday at New York.

A despatch from New York says: Archbishop Corrigan died at 11:05 o'clock on Monday night, though he had a good day Monday, and was talking to his secretary, Father Curley, at 20 minutes to 11 o'clock, his heart gave way at 11 o'clock. The end was most peaceful.

their refusal to be upon the rivers during the recent disturbances in Moscow.

CHECKS TUBERCULOSIS.

New and Successful Treatment Discovered.

A despatch from Paris says: Another attempt to combat tuberculosis has just been communicated to the Academy of Medicine by Dr. Spadari. He claims to have arrested the progress of incipient consumption by administering iodide of potassium in solution in very small doses, each dose followed by an inhalation of essence of turpentine lasting ten minutes. This treatment is concurrent with the usual hygienic and dietetic treatment.

SEAL CATCH 275,000.

No Vessel Seriously Injured and Only Three Men Perished.

A despatch from St. John's, Nfld., says: The coal steamer Kite escaped from the ice floes in White Bay last Wednesday, and reached here Monday morning. The seal fishery is now over, and the total catch amounts to 275,000 seals. No vessel of the fleet sustained serious injury, and only three men perished. The value of the catch approaches \$450,000.

DE WETS DISPOSED OF.

Two of Them Convicted of Treason and Sentenced.

A despatch from Aliwal North, Cape Colony, says: The Treason Court in session there has sentenced David De Wet to pay a fine of £500 or serve a year's imprisonment. Pieter De Wet has been found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of £1,000 or serve two years in prison.

MONTREAL CITY HALL.

Attached Under Judgment for \$5,000.

A despatch from Montreal says: The Montreal City Hall, with all its contents, including \$5,000 in money in the treasurer's office, was put under seizure on Friday. The seizure was taken out on behalf of Joseph Larocque, who holds a judgment against the city for \$5,000.

POTTER PALMER DEAD.

For Fifty Years One of Chicago's Prominent Men.

A despatch from Chicago says: Potter Palmer, for nearly half a century one of Chicago's most prominent business men, died Sunday night at his residence on Lake Shore Drive. His fortune is estimated at \$25,000,000.

FAST ATLANTIC LINERS.

Lord Strathcona Says They Will Be Superior Vessels.

A London despatch says: Lord Strathcona, interviewed by the Daily Mail, said that in his opinion the proposed steamship combination would not materially hurt Canada. It would help to ensure the establishment of the Canadian fast line of steamships, a line that would embrace vessels superior even to the ocean greyhounds which Germany at present boasts. His Lordship said he hoped for great results from the forthcoming conference of colonial premiers, and believed that the issues to be discussed would tend to the realization of the colonial dream of Imperial Federation.

"Who is that benevolent-looking man giving away marbles to boys?" "He is a tailor." "I suppose he gives them to lads because he knows they will wear out the knees of their knickerbockers playing with them."

New York for Scotland he decided to give another \$1,000,000 to twenty-two additional towns for libraries.

An Indian named Mudia, has been sentenced at Pietermaritzburg, Natal, to five years' imprisonment for cutting off the nose of a coolie woman. Two hundred and fifty fishermen are reported to have been drowned in a gale which has made havoc of the herring fishing fleet on the west coast of Japan. The Japanese cruiser Musashi was driven ashore, but her crew were saved.

A colored man pruning a tree at Miles, Mich., fell 15 feet upon a horse standing underneath, striking the animal squarely between the ears and killing it instantly.

The spotted fever scourge in the Bitter Root Valley, Montana, has begun with greater violence than at any time known in the history of the peculiar disease.

At the dinner of the Mechanical Engineers at the Hotel Cecil, London, Lord G. Hamilton said it was his wish to keep all orders for locomotives in Britain.

Representative James Butler, of St. Louis, Mo., who achieved notoriety some time ago by knocking down James J. Jeffries, the champion pugilist, is being sued for \$10,000 damages by a hotel waiter whom he knocked down with a bottle.

The Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railway has purchased about \$2,500,000 worth of rails from British manufacturers. Many companies manufacturing finished steel products from steel billets are importing from Great Britain and Germany.

Four Italians attacked Patrolman Peter Smith, of Trenton, N.J., the other night. One of their number is dead, one is in a hospital, a third is under arrest and the fourth is at large.

L. Riddle, of Crestline, Ohio, aged 81, rigged up a shotgun which was so fixed that a burglar would receive both charges of shot on opening the door. Forgetting his death trap, he started through the door and received the contents of both barrels in his body. This is the second time he has been caught by the trap.

GLOOMY OUTLOOK IN INDIA.

Plague and Famine Worse Than Ever.

A despatch from London says: There are gloomy prophecies as to the outlook in India. Both the plague and the famine appear to be worse than ever, and the unfortunate country is threatened with even greater horrors than during the recent famine and disease.

The plague has now spread over upper India in an alarming manner, and is peculiarly virulent in the Punjab. Efforts in the earlier stages to stamp it out by measures involving coercion were entirely ineffectual, besides rousing popular discontent which threatened to become so serious that the supreme Government was forced to interfere with the local authorities.

NO SPRING CAMPS.

Outing of Militia is Deferred Until Autumn.

A despatch from Ottawa says: There will be no spring camps this year. What with the fourth African drafts and the men who will go to the coronation, the permanent corps will be sadly depleted of instructors. Moreover, there will be no major-general commanding to do the inspecting. General O'Grady-Haly leaves Canada early in the month, and Lord Dundonald does not take command until the beginning of July. The camps will not, therefore be held until September.

The Tsang Po river in China flows for 100 miles at an elevation of about 10,000 feet.

THE LATE DR. TALMAGE

Memorial Sermon by His Son, Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage.

(Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Two, by William Baily, of Toronto, as the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.)

A despatch from Chicago says:—On Sunday morning in the Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church the Rev. Frank Talmage, D.D., delivered a sermon in which he paid a touching and timely tribute to his late distinguished father. The text was I. Kings xix, 20, "Let me, I pray thee, kiss my father."

Affection's most sacred form of salutation is a kiss. We bow to an acquaintance, we shake hands with a friend, but we press the lip against the lip of one whom we love. This statement is especially true when applied to Elisha, the son of Shaphat, who was about to leave home and go forth into the great wide world. Elisha was summoned to carry on the work of Elijah. Already the horses were being harnessed to the chariot, of fire for the old prophet's famous journey from earthly struggle to heavenly triumph. His successor, starting out on his arduous task, desires first to imprint on his father's face the kiss of farewell.

The salutation of the kiss is even more sacred when used by one who is standing by the open casket of a father whose eloquent tongue has often spoken the golden words of the gospel to countless throngs—who with a pen guided by a spirit sprinkled with the blood of the Lamb, has every week proclaimed the divine message to millions upon millions of readers who were wearied with sin and heavy with trouble. My father's work for nearly twenty years has been the pillar of cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night to guide great multitudes through the dark wilderness of earth toward the brightness of

THE PROMISED LAND.

Many pens are writing eulogies upon the lifework of Rev. T. De Witt Talmage. Perhaps a few words may be welcome from his son. I speak as one having authority. For over twenty years I was his constant companion. When he was at home, I rarely left his study until after the midnight hour. Twice with him I visited the European cities. Once we circled the globe. Together we sailed forth from the Golden Gate of the Pacific. Side by side we have seen the light at the entrance of New York harbor beckon us into the Narrows, welcome to us as was the Star of Bethlehem to the three astrologers wandering over the sea of sand. But no more will we have sweet companionship. The world becomes instantly changed to the son who is compelled to let his parent sleep among the flowers and who bears a summons to more strenuous service. Before I start forth anew for my life's work I would, with filial emotion, ask a moment for the tribute of personal affection as Elisha spake to Elijah in reference to Shaphat. "Let me, I pray thee, kiss my father. Then I will follow thee."

My father was the most original and yet the most natural man I ever knew. Original in the sense that he always did everything in a way different from anyone else. He wrote differently, he lectured differently, he preached differently. If two persons stood before him at the nuptial altar, his marriage ceremony was unique. It was impossible to compare him to anyone else. The mold used for the formation of his character

too full of drudgery. Morning, noon and night found him in his study. He took physical exercise not for pleasure, but to fit himself for the pulpit. He lived not to eat, but he ate so that he could live. He placed his standard very high, and into every sermon he put his best thought. He used to say to me: "Frank, do not make the mistake of many literary men. They say to themselves, I will save that thought and put it into another speech or article. Give to the world

THE BEST YOU HAVE.

Growd everything in that strengthens an argument, but always strive for quality and not for quantity." When a theological student, I wanted to occupy for some weeks the pulpit of a small country church. He uttered his protest, saying, "You ought to spend at least three months upon your first sermon, writing upon it from six to ten hours a day." What a testimony is this to his own careful work, coming from the cold lips which are now closed in the casket. What a homiletic lecture it is for the young ministers, for the young lawyers and budding statesmen who maintain that the oratorical art is a divine gift which has no need for struggling upon the rough mountain side of drudgery. What a clarion note it is, summoning all men and women to do their best under all conditions. The lesson is as powerful for the merchant of ten talents as for the clerk of two talents. To him that hath not shall be taken away even that which he hath.

There is, however, a warning that comes from my father's intense application to work which deserves the attention of all those who are bending their physical, mental and spiritual energies to accomplish something in life's struggle. About twenty-five years ago the first danger signal was lifted when insomnia, like a hideous spectre, sat at the foot of his bed and refused to let him sleep. Night after night he would be up four and five times walking the floor. After awhile the children became used to it. We would greet him at breakfast, saying, "Father, how did you sleep?" and when he answered, "Not very well," he would look so fresh and vigorous that we, too, were deceived, and we would hope that he had slept better than he thought he did. But he could not be induced to spare himself. He over-estimated his reserve of strength. My father ought to have lived with that magnificent body at least fifteen years longer. Had he economized his strength the best years of his life might have been those last fifteen years.

HE DIED FROM OVERWORK.

Domestic bereavement fell upon him, and people who saw only his outward cheerfulness had no conception how deeply the iron had entered his soul. When my father was dying he continually talked about the boy who had been his pride, his eldest son, who is now sleeping by his side as he once sat at his feet. He was a noble lad, a brilliant young lawyer. We carried him out one cold winter day and laid him away to rest under a soft quilt of snow. My father went back to his work. He said, "I dare not lay it down even for an hour lest the effort to take it up again should be too

Would you go with me into the death chamber? His passing away was as he himself would have had it if his own wish had been consulted. He practically died in the harness. One Sunday he was preaching in Mexico, the next on his deathbed. For five long weeks he lingered, but God mercifully benumbed the worn-out and tired brain. He suffered not at all. He awoke long enough to recognize and at times call for his wife and children. But conversation was an impossibility between him and the members of his family during the weary days and nights he was sick. We were all there; all except those of the family who had preceded him to the other side and who were waiting to give him a welcome. We repeated the old verse so often spoken by his own lips: When round my dying bed assemble those I love.

READING CAMPS.

Of Great Benefit to the Lumbermen of the Country.

The promoters of the Canadian Reading Camp movement have just published another pamphlet on "Library Extension in Ontario Reading Camps and Club Houses," including the second annual report of the movement. The pamphlet is prefaced with an extract from Carlyle's Sartor Resartus on "The Diffusion of Education": "Two men I honor, and no third. First the toil-worn Craftsman that with earth-made implement laboriously conquers the earth, and makes her man's. Venerable to me is the hard hand; crooked, coarse; wherein notwithstanding lies a cunning virtue, indefeasibly royal, as of the Sceptre of this Planet. Venerable too is the rugged face, all weather-tanned, beset, with its rude intelligence; for it is the face of a man living manlike. For as was thy back so bent, for us were thy straight limbs and fingers so deformed; thou were our Conscript, on whom the lot fell and fighting our battles were so marred. For in thee, too, lay a God-created Form, but it was not to be unfolded; entrusted must it stand with the thick adhesions and defacements of Labor; and thy body like thy soul was not to know freedom," etc.

Free books are but one factor of the scheme. The separate buildings to serve for the purpose of reading and recreation rooms are the principal feature. The avowed aim of the friends of this work is to induce the Provincial Government to place two or three reading camps under the direct supervision of a duly qualified teacher who would surprise and conduct evening classes in these camps and adapt them to local conditions.

Mr. Alfred Fitzpatrick, of Nairn Centre, secretary of this movement, stated in last year's report that several men had learned to read with comparatively little assistance; further experiments this season, he says, have fully demonstrated the practicability of instruction. If evening classes are desirable in towns and cities where there are

SO MANY PRIVILEGES.

they cannot fail, he argues, to be helpful where there are no social literary or religious opportunities. Mr. Fitzpatrick claims that pictures, music, reading aloud from the best authors, innocent games and the use of magic lanterns will counteract the benumbing influence of hard labor, and awaken the necessary enthusiasm. That the employers in the lumbering and mining industries are themselves the principal promoters of this work is enough to prove its feasibility.

Over one-third of the revenue of the Province is derived from the woods and forests alone, to say nothing of that from the mineral resources of

THE S. S. LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON
MAY 11.

Text of the Lesson, Acts 1-19. Golden Text, Ps. xxxiv, 7.

1, 2. Now, about that time He the king stretched forth his hands vex certain of the church, and killed James, the brother of John with the sword.

From the time that the devil, murderer and liar (John viii, 4) put it into the heart of Cain to slay Abel he has ever shown his hat of God and the people of God, using his worst weapon, death (Heb. ii, 14), and that even against Son of God Himself. It was a good day for James, for he was instant with the Lord in the enjoyment the very far better.

3-5. And because he saw it pleased the Jews he proceeded further take Peter also.

Being Passover time, he kept Peter in prison under the care of four companies of soldiers, intending at that season to kill him also to further please the Jews—some of same Jews, no doubt, who were pleased to crucify the Lord Jesus and stone Stephen and all the who profess to be doing God service. Yet God lives, the only living true God, and all power is His, and He permits these things to be, and He is not discouraged, and the kingdoms of this world shall yet be kingdom of our Lord and of Christ (Rev. xi, 15). We can see what the church did for Peter, earnestly and unceasingly cry unto God and be ready to lay down our lives for Christ.

6. Peter was sleeping between two soldiers bound with two chains.

A double guard, a strong prison chains, gates, and, as far as human vision could see, death for Peter the morrow, yet Peter slept, doubtless quietly, for he was Christ and Christ in God. The word of fire was round about him, and with him all was well whether he remained in the mortal body or not (Col. iii, 3; Zech. ii, 5, 8; Isa. 10). It is grand to see God in circumstances and people of through God and be still and know that He is God (Ps. xvi, 10; Heb. viii, 28, 29.)

7-9. And, behold, the angel of the Lord came upon him, and a light shined in the prison.

Before Peter could realize it chains were off, his sandals were his garment about him, and he was following the angel out of the prison, the soldiers still soundly sleeping, but Peter thought it was a beautiful vision which God had granted him. How great and glorious is the ministry of angels, minister unto the heirs of salvation (Heb. 1, 14.)

10, 11. When Peter was come himself, he said, Now I know of surety that the Lord hath sent, and hath delivered me out of the hand of Herod and from all expectation of the people of Jews.

On they went past the first wall and the second, and the iron gate opened of its own accord—perhaps other angels swung it open at approach of the angel followed Peter—and still on they went through one street, well away from the prison, before the angel Peter. Then, being left alone, finding himself in the night out of street of the city, he began to realize that it was no dream, but that he was actually a free man by the mighty power of an angel of God.

12. He came to the house of Mary the mother of John, whose surname was Mark, where many were gathered together praying.

This he did as soon as he had

the flowers and who bears a summons to more strenuous service. Before I start forth anew for my life's work I would, with filial emotion, ask a moment for the tribute of personal affection as Elisha spake to Elijah in reference to Shaphan. "Let me, I pray thee, kiss my father. Then I will follow thee."

My father was the most original and yet the most natural man I ever knew. Original in the sense that he always did everything in a way different from anyone else. He wrote differently, he lectured differently, he preached differently. If two persons stood before him at the nuptial altar, his marriage ceremony was unique. It was impossible to compare him to anyone else. The mold used for the formation of his character was a special one. There has never been another like unto it since he lay in his humble cradle in the

BOUND BROOK FARMHOUSE.

Yet my father was natural in the sense that he never strove to be original and different from every one else. It was in his personality that he was different. He was the same in the home as in the pulpit, on the street as upon the lecture platform. He was the same original and yet natural character when writing to one of his children as he was when penning an article for the press. He uttered the message which was given to him as naturally and yet with the dissimilarity that characterizes the notes of the birds of the forest. As the brown winged thrush lifts his treble note when he is awakened by the rising sun, as a goldfinch chirrup when hopping between the garden rows, as a Baltimore oriole sings when he swings backward and forward upon the tree branch which overhangs the brook, each bird is melodious in his own way, yet each singing a different song. He was so different from other men that for many years the American pulpit could not understand him. Under the scrutinizing eye of the theological critic there could be found no heretical flaw in his sermons. When he arose to preach, a solemn stillness like the expectant hush of the coming judgment day silenced his auditors. Every eye was focused upon that tall, straight form and broad, massive brow. Each ear was alert to catch the first word which fell from those wondering lips. But though the buildings in which he preached in our own and other lands were always crowded to hear him, though great multitudes were brought to decision for Christ under his preaching in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, where he passed the most active years of his life's ministry, yet for years he was a misunderstood man.

WITH ONE WAVE OF HIS HAND

he swept away all the cobwebs which had accumulated around the traditional methods of sermonic oratory. With his mighty original personality he broke the shackles of ecclesiastical slavery. He proved to the world that the ministers of the twentieth century could plead with sinners to come to Christ with the energy and enthusiasm and intensity with which the lawyer could plead for the life of a defendant falsely charged with murder. He proved to the religious world that it was not so important what kind of a white linen operating gown the gospel surgeon wore as it was that the nerve of the operator be firm and the hand steady that held the keen, sacred blade with which he cut out the cancer of sin. He dispensed with the ministerial gown and hurried from the church the old fashioned pulpit, but he still clung to the old truths. He spoke the gospel message in its simplicity. Because the story was so simply told it was told with originality.

He was a genius, but he developed every one of his ten talents by the hardest kind of mental and physical application. No labor for him was

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My father's best sermon was the daily life which he lived in his own home. I bear my testimony to the fact that from my boyhood until the time that I entered my own parsonage and was ordained by him for my own pulpit I had before me the example and upon me the sweet influence of a Christian home. There never was in America a happier or more prayerful home than that of which he was the head. The children idolized him. The example he set before them was that of a consecrated Christian gentleman always anxious to do what Christ would have him do. There was no bitterness in the nursery. From him we learned how to forget as well as to forgive. Among all the men I have known in various walks of life I never knew a human being who was like him in the characteristic that he could never bear a grudge against any one. An enemy might do everything in his power to destroy him, but my father never struck back. If he could, he would not only forgive, but he would go any distance to

SERVE AND HELP AN ENEMY.

It was because my father's sermons were the products of a Spirit filled life that the millions were able to find comfort in him. Whenever he would take a lecture trip the people would crowd about him by the thousands, uttering such greetings as "I read your sermon upon 'Recognition of Friends in Heaven' to my mother when she was dying." "I read this or that when I was in a certain trouble, and the sermon brought light to my soul." Let no hearer or reader of this sermon think for one instant that my father's work was a man made work. My father's work was a divinely inspired work. He was called as certainly to do his work as Paul and Peter and John were called to do theirs. He was inspired by prayer and communion with God, and just as certainly may we in our work be inspired if we plead for the gift of the Holy Spirit.

A dear old family friend uttered a sweet prayer. That was all. We watched and waited until his mortal life was lifted into the heavenly life. There were a few tears, a few callings of goodbye. He slipped away so quietly we could not tell when he was gone. He was asleep. The tired heart ceased to beat. The old sweet restful look came back to the loving face. We laid him away for a little while in the family plot in beautiful Greenwood. As I lifted my hand over the open grave to pronounce the benediction, I said to myself, "So may we all live and labor, that when our work is done we may go to our rest in the full conviction that when we awake it will be like this glorified spirit in the likeness of his Lord."

and cities where there are SO MANY PRIVILEGES.

they cannot fail, he argues, to be helpful where there are no social literary or religious opportunities. Mr. Fitzpatrick claims that pictures, music, reading aloud from the best authors, innocent games and the use of magic lanterns will counteract the benumbing influence of hard labor, and awaken the necessary enthusiasm. That the employers in the lumbering and mining industries are themselves the principal promoters of this work is enough to prove its feasibility.

Over one-third of the revenue of the Province is derived from the woods and forests alone, to say nothing of that from the mineral resources of the country. It is all right to endow libraries and schools in the older parts of the Province, says Mr. Fitzpatrick, but why should the men who play so prominent a part in the exploitation of this wealth not share in the direct benefits as well as others? The free reading camp, with duly qualified instructors, would be a most useful adjunct to the free school, and free public library.

The Ontario Library Association and the Ontario Teachers' Association, at their recent sessions, both passed strong resolutions urging upon the Department of Education the extension of this important phase of public education. Until adequate provision is made by the Ontario Government for this important branch of public education, the promoters should receive the most generous support of the public.

Free copies of the above-mentioned pamphlet may be had on application to John Dougal & Son, Montreal.



LEIGH SHIRT WAIST.

The Leigh Shirt Waist is the model waist of the season. It is quite plain and has three forward turning plaits on the neckband. There is no yoke or other trimming or complications about it. As a pattern it is most desirable because from it all waists may be modelled and no end of tucking and decorations may be wrought upon it before placing the pattern on the cloth.

Quantities of material required: 32 and 34 bust measure will require three and one-half yards of goods twenty-seven inches wide.

36 bust measure will require three and three-fourths yards of goods twenty-seven inches wide.

38 and 40 bust measure will require four yards of goods twenty-seven inches wide.

expectation of the people or Jews.

On they went past the first wall and the second, and the iron gate opened of its own accord—perhaps other angels swung it open at the approach of the angel followed Peter—and still on they went through one street, well away from the prison, before the angel led Peter. Then, being left alone, finding himself in the night out on street of the city, he began to realize that it was no dream, but that he was actually a free man by the mighty power of an angel of God.

12. He came to the house of Mary the mother of John, whose surname was Mark, where many were gathered together praying.

This he did as soon as, having come to himself, he considered the matter. He knew just where to go for on a previous occasion when, and John had been released from prison and from the power of the rulers, it is written that "being go they went to their own company" (Acts iv, 23).

13-15. Thou art mad. It is an angel.

What strange words for a company of praying believers when they are told that their prayers are answered and Peter is at the door knocking for admission. Rhoda was so glad that she forgot to open the door for him, and they were amazed that they could not believe her. We might not wonder to hear the world count the believer's (Isa. lix, 15, margin; Hos. ix, John x, 20), but for believers, as such as these, to count each of mad is more strange. May we be so slow to act upon Jer. xxx 3, or to live in Ps. lxxii, 5.

16, 17. Go show these things to James and to the brethren.

Peter continued knocking, the only thing he could do, for doors not open to him as prison gates the angel, and in due time they opened to him and were astonished to see him. He, quieting them to them all that the Lord had done him and bade them tell James and the others. This is the James chapter xv, 13, who seems to have been president of the council Jerusalem, James the brother John having been slain (verse 2). Every redeemed soul has been delivered from prison and death far worse than any Herod could afflict with, and how gladly we should tell of deliverance God has wrought for (Ps xl, 1-3), but how few seem to tell it to His glory that He is be magnified.

18, 19. Herod's soldiers put death, and Herod himself dying so an awful death (verse 23), and Peter was delivered from their hand reminds us of that morning when Daniel came forth from the den lions, but his enemies were put to the same den never to come forth. It makes us think of the glorious morning of our Lord's appeal (Ps. xlix, 14; xxx, 5; xlii, 5; mar. xxxx, 6, etc.) for the deliverance His people and of the unbelievers for whom there shall be no morn but only the outer darkness forever (Isa. viii, 20, R.V.).

ROYAL LIVES INSURED.

King Edward VII's life is insured for about \$3,750,000, while Prince of Wales is contented with \$2,500,000. The Czar is insured \$1,500,000, and his eldest daughter the Grand Duchess Olga, for 500,000, while the Czarina's policy amounts to \$1,250,000. The heavily insured monarch was late King Humbert, whose life valued by himself at \$7,500,000 that the many insurance companies among which the risk were divided were very hard hit by his assassination. The German Emperor's insurance also runs to seven millions.

THE S. S. LESSON.

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1-19. Golden Text, Ps.
xxxiv, 7.

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Being Passover time, he kept Peter in prison under the care of four companies of soldiers, intending after that season to kill him also to still further please the Jews—some of the same Jews, no doubt, who were pleased to crucify the Lord Jesus and stone Stephen and all the while profess to be doing God service. Yet God lives, the only living and true God, and all power is His, and He permits these things to be, and He is not discouraged, and the kingdoms of this world shall yet be the kingdom of our Lord and of His Christ (Rev. xi, 15). We can do what the church did for Peter, earnestly and unceasingly cry unto God and be ready to lay down our lives for Christ.

6. Peter was sleeping between two soldiers bound with two chains.

A double guard, a strong prison, chains, gates, and, as far as human vision could see, death for Peter on the morrow, yet Peter slept, and doubtless quietly, for he was in Christ and Christ in God. The wall of fire was round about him, and with him all was well whether he remained in the mortal body or not (Col. iii, 2; Zech. ii, 5, 8; Isa. lvi, 10). It is grand to see God and not circumstances nor people; to see circumstances and people only through God and He still and know that He is God (Ps. xli, 10; Rom. viii, 28, 29.)

7-9. And, behold, the angel of the Lord came upon him, and a light shined in the prison.

Before Peter could realize it his chains were off, his sandals were on, his garment about him, and he was following the angel out of the prison, the soldiers still soundly sleeping, but Peter thought it was all a beautiful vision which God had granted him. How great and glorious is the ministry of angels who minister unto the heirs of salvation! (Heb. i, 14.)

10, 11. When Peter was come to himself, he said, Now I know of a surety that the Lord hath sent His angel and hath delivered me out of the hand of Herod and from all the expectation of the people of the Jews.

On they went past the first watch and the second, and the iron gate opened of its own accord—perhaps other angels swung it open at the approach of the angel followed by Peter—and still on they went through one street, well away from the prison, before the angel left Peter. Then, being left alone and finding himself in the night out on a street of the city, he began to realize that it was no dream, but that he was actually a free man by the mighty power of an angel of God.

12. He came to the house of Mary the mother of John, whose surname was Mark, where many were gathered together praying.

SAFES IN CHURCHES.

Uses to Which They Are Put—
Steel Poor Boxes Now.

"Yes," says a safe manufacturer, "safes are used in churches, to some extent, but not to keep money in, because money isn't kept in churches. What they are used for here is to keep the church records and papers in for one thing, and for another, for the preservation and safe keeping of the church plate and sacred vessels.

"A church buying a safe for the preservation of its books and records and so on would very probably buy one second hand. It would commonly be kept somewhere in the basement of the church, out of the way, and it would very probably be built into a wall. It would not be essential that it should be burglar proof.

"On the other hand, safes for church plate and sacred vessels might in some cases contain pieces of great value and would be made for protection against burglars as well as against fire. Such safes might be specially designed and built to hold the particular vessels kept in them.

"But while the use of regular safes in churches is confined to the purposes described, there are now used in churches of all denominations many strong boxes of steel in place of old time boxes of wood, poor boxes and guild boxes for the reception of offerings and contributions, placed permanently in the churches attached to the wall in vestibules or in the body of the church.

"Such boxes, of course, are not intended to keep money in for any length of time, and the amounts in them at any time may not be great. But made of wood and locked with an ordinary lock they are liable to be broken open and rifled or the whole box to be carried off, for that matter, by thieves.

"These steel boxes are bolted to the wall, so that they can't be torn loose. While it is easy to drop money into it, this steel-strong box is so contrived that money cannot be fished out of it, and it has a combination lock. It isn't intended to be fire and burglar proof, but it is sneakthief proof and so it serves its purpose and it is moreover comparatively inexpensive."

ONTARIO LOST 10,000 DEER.

Yet They Seem as Plentiful as
Ever After the Slaughter.

Ten thousand deer were killed in fifteen days in the last open season for the sport in the Province of Ontario, according to the estimate of Chief Game Warden E. Tinsley.

There is probably not such another country in the world as Ontario for the abundance of its red or Virginian deer. Nobody who knows anything about hunting at all has any difficulty in securing all the game the law allows within the limits of the remarkably short season of fifteen days during which the killing of deer is permitted, and for this reason all applications for an extension of the season, of which many are received every year, are refused by the Commissioners.

Last winter 5,200 deer hunting licenses were issued, a thousand in excess of the number in the preceding year. One express company alone carried nearly three thousand carcasses of deer, and Dr. McCallum, the head of the Game Commission, agrees with Mr. Tinsley that 10,000 head is quite a low estimate of the number killed by hunters in the late open season.

The most remarkable circumstance in regard to this is the fact, insisted upon by the Commissioners, that the increasing number killed by

FOR FARMERS

Seasonable and Profitable
Hints for the Busy Tillers
of the Soil.

DEVON CATTLE.

The Devon has been in the past, and is to-day, the poor man's cow, writes Mr. J. E. Gifford. We have practically three types of Devons. "The Little Devon" can be found in many places, showing excellent milking qualities. Then we have the larger beef type, which is usually the winner at most fairs, showing practically no milking qualities. And then we have scattered all about sometimes, a whole herd—more often a few head only—that are of good size and show excellent milking qualities. I believe that most of those who breed beef animals claim that among these they often have splendid milkers.

Now I wish to give you my idea of a dual purpose animal, and I believe I am supported by Prof. Shaw and those other admirers and students of this type of animal. In the first place, I believe that the cow should be a good milking animal, of good size. These two qualities must go together. If fresh in milk, or only a few months along she may be rather thin and approaching the wedge shape. As she approaches the time of calving, she rounds out over the shoulders, and takes on more of the beef form. When fresh, she should have a well developed udder, with good milk veins, and milk well, the teats well placed and of equal length. In outline she should be such as goes to make up a well-bred animal, clean cut and well balanced throughout. If she is not a good milker, but large, she must fall into either the beef or no purpose type, and if too small, she must be classed either as distinctly dairy,

OR ELSE A SCRUB.

The bull should be masculine in character, perhaps more of the beef type, on account of the different conformation, but with good rudimentary and veins.

What is the condition in which we find perhaps the majority of our breeders at the present time. They are scattered all over the country, apparently satisfied with their condition, their calves selling for veal at considerably better than is paid for ordinary calves; believing that there is little call for Devons, and making little or no effort to find customers; or else are selling surplus animals without much effort, as breeders, and making no attempt to enlarge on trade or prices. There is no concerted, co-operative action among breeders, but more often an intense jealousy, which shows itself periodically at the county fairs and elsewhere. If a person goes about with a view to purchasing and seeks to enlighten himself as to what the animal will do in the dairy, he is informed that no attempt has ever been made to weigh or measure the milk, but she will give three-quarters of a pail or a pailful. You are obliged to guess whether the pail holds eight or 14 quarts. In regard to butter no tests have ever been made; possibly the milk from one cow may have been saved at some distant time in her life, but more often it is all sent to the creamery, or all churned together. We often hear such remarks as these: "My milk tests the highest of any sent to the creamery," or "I get the best returns in proportion to number of animals" of any sending to the creamery. The creamery has decided the question of excellence for the breeder who neglected it.

We have then, a breed of cattle

nished in roots and tops are as follows:—Nitrogen, 188.86 lbs.; phosphoric acid, 67.85 lbs.; potash, 109.96 lbs. There is removed by 22 bushels wheat and accompanying straw, nitrogen, 43 lbs., phosphoric acid, 20 lbs., and potash 37 lbs. It is believed that most of the nitrogen taken up by legumes is secured from the uncombined nitrogen in the atmosphere. The clover did not add to either the store of phosphoric acid or potash. The plant took them from the soil and made them available.

STORY OF MATOPPO HILLS

DEED OF CECIL RHODES AT
PLACE OF PEACE.

Mines Show Effects of Smoke
From Phœnician Gold-Seekers Torches.

One can easily appreciate the circumstances which induced the dead Colossus to select for his resting place the solemn, peaceful grandeur of the Matopopo Hills. For it was there that the most tragic episodes of his life were enacted, and it was there also that in the dark days of the Matabele rebellion he saw men willingly sacrifice themselves in the cause of Empire.

But of the many brave deeds performed by the men who took part in what has been described as "the race for the V.C." near the place where he was buried, none surpassed the act of heroism by which Mr. Rhodes brought the war to an end. Unarmed, he rode into the heart of the enemy's encampment, called a great indaba, or conference of the chiefs, spoke to them as a father might to his rebellious children, and did not leave until he had induced them to proclaim peace. The rock upon which Mr. Rhodes sat at this historic assembly is now a tranquil spot, which he always loved, and is the place of his sepulchre—a tomb more enduring than the Pyramids.

The Matopopo Hills stretch in a northeasterly direction from Bulawayo for a distance of a hundred miles, their greatest breadth being forty-five miles. The place of burial is situated about thirty miles from the town.

"THE WORLD'S VIEW."

Near by is a part of the hills which bears the important title of "The World's View." The prospect from any chosen summit makes a deep impression on the spectator. It is impressive without being picturesque. As far as the eye can see there is spread out before him a panorama of treeless mountains of varied shapes, mostly of abrupt outline, suggestive of a turbulent sea stilled by an omnipotent hand. The base of the hills is fringed with trees, and here and there is a clump of thick bush. In places great gorges draw black lines between the mountains, which, moreover, are punctured with giant caves, where the Matabele took refuge during the rebellion, and could have held out for an indefinite period had not the genius and daring of Mr. Rhodes put an end to the outbreak.

The predominant note is massiveness and stability, for the hills are of granite; but the hardness is toned down by the green of the lower foliage and the soft, velvety azure of the sky above. It was the poet in Cecil Rhodes which impelled him to this choice.

In places the traveller comes upon groups of ruins which in this out-of-the-world region strangely stir the imagination.

It is difficult to realize that these habitations were occupied by gold seekers so long ago as 1000 B.C. When one thinks of Rhodesia it is invariably of the great possibilities

angel and hath delivered me out of the hand of Herod and from all the expectation of the people of the earth.

Then they went past the first watch the second, and the iron gate opened of its own accord—perhaps an angel swung it open at the behest of the angel followed by a crowd—and still on they went through one street, well away from the prison, before the angel left them. Then, being left alone and lying himself in the night out on a street of the city, he began to realize that it was no dream, but that was actually a free man by the mighty power of an angel of God.

2. He came to the house of Mary the mother of John, whose surname was Mark, where many were gathered together praying.

Then he did as soon as, having delivered to himself, he considered the matter. He knew just where to go, for on a previous occasion when he had been released from prison and from the power of the officers, it is written that "being let they went to their own company" (Acts iv, 23).

3-15. Thou art mad. It is his judgment.

But strange words for a company of praying believers when they told that their prayers are answered and Peter is at the door seeking for admission. Rhoda was glad that she forgot to open the door for him, and they were so amazed that they could not believe.

We might not wonder to have the world count the believer mad. A. lix, 15, margin; Hos. ix, 7; in x, 20), but for believers, and in these, to count each other mad is more strange. May we not so slowly to act upon Jer. xxxiii, or to live in Ps. lxxii, 5.

6, 17. Go show these things unto James and to the brethren.

Peter continued knocking, the only thing he could do, for doors did not open to him as prison gates to an angel, and in due time they opened to him and were astonished to find him.

He, quieting them told them all that the Lord had done for him and bade them tell James and the others.

This is the James of Acts xv, 13, who seems to have been president of the council at Jerusalem, James the brother of Jesus, having been slain (verse 2). Every redeemed soul has been delivered from prison and death far worse than any Herod could afflict with, how gladly we should tell of the vengeance God has wrought for us (1-3), but how few seem glad to tell it to His glory that He may magnify.

3, 19. Herod's soldiers put to death, and Herod himself dying such a fearful death (verse 23), while Peter was delivered from their hands, finds us of that morning when he came forth from the den of lions, but his enemies were put into the same den never to come forth. It makes us think of the glorious coming of our Lord's appearing (1-3, 14; xxx, 5; xli, 5 margin; x, 6, etc.) for the deliverance of people and of the unbelievers whom there shall be no morning, only the outer darkness forever (1-3, 14; xxx, 5; xli, 5 margin; x, 6, etc.).

ROYAL LIVES INSURED.

King Edward VII.'s life is insured about \$3,750,000, while the life of the Prince of Wales is contented with 500,000. The Czar is insured for 500,000, and his eldest daughter, Grand Duchess Olga, for \$2,000,000, while the Czarina's policies amount to \$1,250,000. The most recently insured monarch was the King Humbert, whose life was insured by himself at \$7,500,000, so that the many insurance companies doing which the risk were divided very hard hit by his assassination. The German Emperor's insurance also runs into seven fig-

ures. The new laws within the limits of the remarkably short season of fifteen days during which the killing of deer is permitted, and for this reason all applications for an extension of the season, of which many are received every year, are refused by the Commissioners.

Last winter 5,200 deer hunting licenses were issued, a thousand in excess of the number in the preceding year. One express company alone carried nearly three thousand carcasses of deer, and Dr. McCallum, the head of the Game Commission, agrees with Mr. Tinsley that 10,000 head is quite a low estimate of the number killed by hunters in the late open season.

The most remarkable circumstance in regard to this is the fact, insisted upon by the Commissioners, that the increasing number killed by hunters seems to cause no diminution in the number of the deer. Of course, the part of the province where they are most abundant is in the north, though even in some of the comparatively settled districts the pretty animals are so numerous and so tame that they are an annoyance to farmers, in whose crops they do considerable damage.

The Rainy River district of Ontario, which till recently contained no red deer, is now quite overrun with them, the new arrivals having come in from the neighboring State of Minnesota. In order to raise the standard of the sport it is now seriously proposed to prohibit both the use of dogs and the killing of deer in the water in the Province of Ontario.

ODDEST VACCINATION CASE.

Little Girl Carried It Latent for Two Years.

The remarkable case of a small girl whose vaccination took after two years' delay should be some consolation to those who have got it over quickly. The case has been reported to one of the medical journals by the child's physician and is recorded as being probably without precedent in medical science.

The child was vaccinated when she was only six months' old and with very slight success. Nothing was thought about that until a few weeks ago, and two years after the original vaccination she had an attack of scarlet fever with complications which puzzled the family doctor. The old vaccination marks seemed to wake up again.

Inquiry revealed that the little girl had not been revaccinated, though all the symptoms might have indicated that she had. Other physicians were called in and watched the case.

When the child's recovery was certain they agreed that the one explanation feasible was that the vaccination had remained latent in the child's system for two years and that the fever had started it afresh.

TEMPTING CONFECTIONERY.

Hay lozenges are the popular confectionery among army horses in the Philippines and South Africa. The food, or, rather, the form of it, is a Yankee invention, called into existence by the circumstance of war in a country lacking good roads. Hay put up in the ordinary bale cannot be transported on horseback, because of its weight and bulk. It is therefore compressed by powerful machinery into discs a foot or eighteen inches in diameter, and two inches thick. The discs are packed into rolls and hung on slings from the horse's back, on each side. A single lozenge, when broken up and opened out, makes a meal for a horse or mule, and will cure him of that hungry feeling as quickly as a mangy morsel of fresh hay. The compactness of the new bale also means a great saving in freight.

to enlighten himself as to what the animal will do in the dairy, he is informed that no attempt has ever been made to weigh or measure the milk, but she will give three-quarters of a pail or a pailful. You are obliged to guess whether the pail holds eight or 14 quarts. In regard to butter no tests have ever been made; possibly the milk from one cow may have been saved at some distant time in her life, but more often it is all sent to the creamery, or all churned together. We often hear such remarks as these: "My milk tests the highest of any sent to the creamery," or "I get the best returns in proportion to number of animals" of any sending to the creamery. The creamery has decided the question of excellence for the breeder who neglected it.

We have then, a breed of cattle which give milk of excellent quality, and a breed which we can develop into large milkers of good size.

THE MILK OF THE DEVON.

As well as the beef, has few superiors in the line of quality. Those who have had an opportunity to study the effect of Devon milk upon children (physicians and others), claim that it is superior to all others.

We have an excellent breed of cows that are capable of being developed along dual purpose lines, but in order for this development, we must start at the very foundation. Our calves should be sired by animals of good size, which are known to have been bred along lines of dairy excellence. They should be kept in thrifty growing condition, but not overfatted if it is expected that they will develop for the dairy. When they have come into milk they can be fed more concentrated foods, especially if they show a tendency to turn the raw material into milk and to lay aside their flesh.

The demand for cattle of this type is steadily increasing; it is our legitimate field, and why should we not enter upon its cultivation with enthusiastic determination, knowing that success will crown our efforts. Men will have and will breed for the dual purpose type of cattle; if we can supply their needs, we shall find the breed moving forward with tremendous strides.

USE FOR CLOVER CROPS.

Prof. I. P. Roberts, of Cornell University, says:—Clover crops may in a measure, take the place of fertilizers and manures. They are not, however, a universal panacea for all solid deficiencies, neither are they a full substitute in all cases for fertilizers. There is always a wide field for the profitable use of one or all of the concentrated forms of fertilizers named, and in many cases there is also a special place for the use of fertilizers, therefore the more need of honest goods. Commercial fertilizers furnish available plant food, but no humus. The clover crops furnish both, but it is only fair to say that the plant foods in the former are more available than in the latter. Clover crops improve the physical condition of the soil, lessening the cost of tillage. Physically, fertilizers benefit the soil little or none. The humus furnished by the clover crop increases the availability of the plant food already in the soil.

FERTILIZERS DO NOT.

Clover crops shade the land and conserve moisture. It is impossible to accurately compare the cost of fertilizers with the cost of seeds for the clover crops and the preparation of the soil for them. The cost of increasing productivity by extra tillage, the use of fertilizers, by clover crops or by all three means, can only be determined in each case by the farmer interested. I give below a single illustration of what a clover crop contains, knowing that another clover crop under other conditions, might either be more or less valuable. Second growth of clover, fur-

punctured with giant caves, where the Matabele took refuge during the rebellion, and could have held out for an indefinite period had not the genius and daring of Mr. Rhodes put an end to the outbreak.

The predominant note is massive-ness and stability, for the hills are of granite; but the hardness is tormented down by the green of the lower foliage and the soft, velvety azure of the sky above. It was the poet in Cecil Rhodes which impelled him to this choice.

In places the traveller comes upon groups of ruins which in this out-of-the-world region strangely stir the imagination.

It is difficult to realize that these habitations were occupied by gold seekers so long ago as 1000 B.C. When one thinks of Rhodesia it is invariably of the great possibilities which the future holds for the country. But what of Rhodesia's past? Three thousand years ago men as gold-hungry as the "greenest" prospector of to-day scoured the Matopos and the surrounding country for the precious metal. These crumbling ruins once contained the furnaces for the retorting and smelting of the gold. In many quarters huge excavations are found where the ancients dug far down into the bowels of the earth in search of the metal. Several of these mines are still the largest on the earth's surface. The galleries are caked with layers of soot from the torches of the workers. One historian estimates that the ancient miners discovered millions of pounds' worth of gold in Rhodesia.

PHOENICIAN SETTLERS.

These early emigrants are believed to have been Phoenicians, who, as the Old Testament shows, were a great colonizing people. Several writers have lately arisen to proclaim Rhodesia as the veritable land of Ophir, "a land teeming with gold and precious stones." Hitherto India has been regarded as the Ophir of the ancients, but savants now claim that in the light of recent discoveries India must renounce that distinction in favor of Rhodesia.

One writer goes so far as to assert that Job was a Rhodesian, basing his enquiries on the words in the Book of Job:—"Surely there is a vein for the silver, and a place for the gold where they find it." The historian attempts to identify the "place" as Zimbabwe, where ancient ruins abound. The land now known as Rhodesia was, he asserts, in Job's days one of the few civilized countries in the world. For centuries afterward it was overrun by savages, and the man who is to rest in the land that bears his name did more than any other to reclaim it to civilization.

Bulawayo, where the coffin will rest for some time, was until the year 1893 the royal kraal of King Lobengula. It is now a thriving town, reminiscent at each step of the man to whom it owes existence. Rhodes Street is the principal thoroughfare. Government House, with a tree-lined avenue two miles long, was the property of the Colonosia.

A few miles away, in the heart of the mountains, "the great white man," as the natives called him, will rest in peace. And round and about his tomb lies a monument the like of which has been raised to no other man, a monument measuring 750,000 square miles—Rhodesia.

NUNS AS PRINTERS.

In Wandsworth there is a printing department run entirely by the nuns. It is used principally for the printing of sacred books for the use of choirs, such as hymnals, psalters, missals and the like. The productions do not bear the stamp of the amateur in the least, and the high standard of excellence is particularly shown in the music printing.

Great Value

This week we found a clearing line of 25 Men's Fine English Worsteds Summer Suits in a neat blue grey pattern, something you can wear at all times. The regular price of these suits were \$12.50.

We will clear them out at \$10.

We carry a complete stock of Men's and Boys' Suits, Odd Pants, Overcoats, etc. Your inspection invited.

J. L. BOYES,



COAL—Quality Counts.

The best is the cheapest. No dust, no clinkers. These are the qualities required to make your coal cheap, and J. R. Daffoe offers you all together with prompt delivery and the present season, while your yards are dry, is the best time to have your bins filled.

I also continue in the market for the purchase of all kinds of grain and beg to remind all my customers and the public generally that I am still manufacturing the celebrated family flour, Nonesuch, also Manitoba Patent and Strong Bakers, and respectfully solicit a share of your patronage.

J. R. DAFOE,
AT THE BIG MILL.

J. GARRATT & SON,
Bakers and Confectioners.

**Our Bread is
Second to None.**

A trial will convince the most exacting bread consumer that what we say is correct. The best grade of flour and years of experience combined produce good bread. We have

THE LADIES TALK.

When ladies talk it is usually something worth listening to.

Just how many of them are talking of the

Empress Shoe

A shoe that needs no breaking in.

PRICES—\$2.50, \$3.00, and \$3.50.

J. J. HAINES.

Napanee, Belleville and Trenton.

COAL!

Sole dealer in the Celebrated

SCRANTON COAL,

The best Coal on the market.
Orders promptly attended to.

MRS. E. M. BARTLETT

Telephone No. 27.

39tf

Gone out of the Bicycle Business.

Messrs. Boyle & Son have disposed of all their bicycles and bicycle sundries to Mr. W. J. Normile who will carry all these lines and repairs for same.

Bring Us Your Produce.

We can give you the best prices in town. We carry a full line of flour and feed at lowest prices, and in groceries we can please you. Try our Tea and Coffee.

J. H. FITZPATRICK.

Dainty Lace Cleaned.

Yes, with all the care and daintiness that a dainty article such as this calls for. Expert lace workers look after this end of the business for R. Parker & Co., dyers and cleaners, with agency at Pollard's Book-Store, Napanee. 21a

Popular Route.

Tickets to Pacific Coast points, Manitoba and Canadian North West, may be purchased from E. McLaughlin, C. P. R. Agent, John St., via the popular route, Toronto and North Bay. 21pf

Morven Circuit.

The Sacramental Service will D. V. be held in the Lutheran Church, on the Morven Circuit, on Sunday, May the 11th, at 10 a.m., and the Official Board will meet in the same church on the following Monday, at 2 p.m. A full attendance is requested.

Major Ethel Galt Wedded.

Miss Ethel Galt daughter of Chief Justice Sir Thomas Galt was married on Friday last, at Rathdrum, Idaho, to Mr. Austin Shaw, of Spokane, Wash. Miss Galt joined the Salvation Army in Toronto some fifteen years ago, and at the time of

Hair Shampoo—Packer's Hair Shampoo cleanses and beautifies the hair—cures Dandruff and prevents the hair from falling out, giving it that soft and silky appearance—25c a bottle, at
**THE MEDICAL HALL,
DETIOR & WALLACE,
The Prescription Druggists.**

Pure Bred Shorthorn Cattle For Sale.

Young bulls and heifers, and also Yorkshire Pigs for sale. Apply to
C. D. WAGAN,
Enterprise, Ont.

Western Methodist Church.

Rev. Mr. McCaul, B.A., B.W., of Odessa, will preach educational sermons both morning and evening in the Western Methodist Church on Sunday next, May 11th. Rev. Bartlett, B.A., preaches in Odessa at both services.

Coronation Pictures

May be secured now by subscribing for the NAPANEE EXPRESS and Montreal Family Herald. The price has been placed at the extremely low price of seventy-five cents for the two papers till the end of 1902, each subscriber to receive the coronation pictures of King Edward and Queen Alexandra.

Help for Fruit Growers.

Destruction of pests that infest the orchards—spraying the only remedy. Spray Motors, Pumps, and Barrels complete. You can also paint your buildings with this machine by using cold water paints, (all colors). Paint and Spray Pumps now on sale at MORLEY H. SHIBLEY'S, Implement and Carriage Dealer, Dundas Street, Napanee. 20c

Infants too young to take medicine may be cured of croup, whooping cough and colds by using Vapo-Cresolene—they breathe it.

Recommended and sold by A. W. Grange & Bro. Druggists, Napanee.

Busy Times.

A new business block will shortly be built on the site of the old Tichborne, House, which will be quite an improvement to the town. The old hotel was not a very great adornment to Dundas street of late years. The new block will doubtless be a credit to the firms who are building it, Smith Bros. intending to occupy the corner with 27 feet of frontage, and D. J. Hogan next door with 22 feet of frontage. There will be a third store with 22 feet of frontage but who will occupy it is not yet fully settled. The store will be built at the same time as the other two whether a tenant is prepared to occupy it when finished or not.

The King vs. Peter Boulanger

Was tried before His Honor Judge Wilkison, in the County Judge's Criminal Court, on Friday last. Peter Boulanger was tried for carnally knowing Eugene Gonyea, a girl not being his wife and under fourteen years of age. The girl was the grand-daughter of his wife and had been taken by Boulanger to bring up, her father being dead. The girl had a child on the 15th of April, of which he was the father. The parties lived in the village of Flinton, Township of Kaladar. The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary with hard labour. H. M. Deroche, K.C., for the Crown; W. G. Wilson, for defendant.

CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bremo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25 cents. R. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

Interred at Wilton.

On Saturday last about 1 p.m. the remains of the late John A. Shibley arrived from Phoenix, Arizona, and were conveyed to his family residence on Church street. On Monday at 11 a.m., a service for the relatives and intimate friends of the deceased was held at the house, after which a public funeral service was conducted in the church of St. Mary Magdalene by the Reverend Archdeacon Carey, of Kingston, assisted by the Rev. Canon Jarvis, of

Grand Trunk Railway Time Table			
Going West,	12:05 a.m.	Going East,	*2.0
"	8.33 a.m.	"	12.1
"	10.34 a.m.	"	1.0
"	*1.22 p.m.	"	6.4
"	4.28 p.m.	"	
"	8.32 p.m.	"	
*Daily except Monday. *Daily, All trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Tickets can be obtained of J. L. Boyes, the station.			

BANK ROBBER PARE DE

DIED IN KINGSTON PENITENTIARY ON SATURDAY LAST.

George Pare, the leader of the Napanee bank robbery, who caused such a throughout Canada and the United States about four years ago, died in Kingston penitentiary on Saturday afternoon, the end of his imprisonment. He lived until Tuesday, he would have been free man, and come forth from within prison walls. But death released earlier than the law of the land.

A year ago, gangrene attacked Pare's left leg, and it was finally found necessary to amputate the limb above the knee. Almost ever since the prisoner was confined to hospital, and his term lengthened in consequence. During the past few months his other leg gave trouble, having become slightly affected with the same deadly disease, which completely undermined the prisoner's health and finally caused death.

It was at about one o'clock the prisoner breathed his last. A sister in Manchester, N. H. The deceased leaves a son. It is said that Pare about \$60,000 to his sister. The penitentiary authorities notified the relatives of Pare's death, and it is understood that he is here to-day to take away the remains of the deceased.

In sight of the eternal tribunal, life may not appear any worse than many a man who was never confined in penitentiary walls. His crimes against the state, robbery seeming his weakness. But like the penitent who was forgiven in his last moments the cross, this man, too, may have repented of his sins. Pare may have performed a deed of kindness; he have relieved those in want and distress. And this shall have its reward of blessing as much as his wrong-doings on had their punishment.

It will be remembered that Pare a gang hung about Napanee from the spring of 1898, principally at night, their own account, and on July 2nd, chief Adams arrested a couple of suspicious characters who were in the driving during the annual race meet. However nothing was proven against them, and were told to get out of town. On July 3rd the Dominion Bank was burglarized some \$82,000 stolen. During the fall of 1898, Pare and Holden were arrested on the theft, as some of the unsigned bills were found in their possession. They were brought from Boston, where they were arrested, and in September, tried, but not sentenced.

On May 2nd, 1899, Pare and Holden escaped from the Napanee jail, principally through Pare's mechanical ideas.

On July 14th, 1899, they were re-arrested, and convicted on September 1899, at Cobourg. Pare's sentence was three years. While in the jail, he had his occupation that of a wood worker his age would be at the present six years. He was of French descent, near Montreal. He was fairly well educated, and was very fond of reading literature of any kind. He was addicted to the use of liquor in any quantity.

PARE'S REMAINS REMOVED.

The remains of the late George Pare were removed from the penitentiary placed aboard the G. T. R. train for Montreal, where interment will take place. The deceased's sister, a handsome woman was greatly affected over her brother's death. She spared no expense in connection with the burial arrangements. The body was placed in an expensive casket. A Manchester, N. H., despatch Pare's real name is said to be G

J. GARRATT & SON,
Bakers and Confectioners.**Our Bread is
Second to None.**

A trial will convince the most exacting bread consumer that what we say is correct. The best grade of flour and years of experience combined produce good bread. We have both.

**We Also Have a
Complete Stock of**

Confectionery, Cakes, Oysters direct from Baltimore, Canned Goods, etc. A trial will convince that we handle only the best.

J. GARRATT & SON,
Bakers and Confectioners,
Dundas Street West. 6-1y**Morven Circuit.**

The Sacramental Service will D. V. be held in the Lutheran Church, on the Morven Circuit, on Sunday, May the 11th, at 10 a.m., and the Official Board will meet in the same church on the following Monday, at 2 p.m. A full attendance is requested.

Major Ethel Galt Wedded.

Miss Ethel Galt daughter of Chief Justice Sir Thomas Galt was married on Friday last, at Rathdrum, Idaho, to Mr. Austin Shaw, of Spokane, Wash. Miss Galt joined the Salvation Army in Toronto some fifteen years ago, and at the time of her marriage held rank of major. A year ago she returned to take part in evangelical work in Eastern Ontario, and a week ago she left Toronto for the west. The groom is also a member of the Salvation Army.

Vocal and Violin Recital.

Miss L. M. Hall is arranging to give the musical people of Napanee a treat, by securing the services of Master John Challes, boy soprano, soloist of All Saints church, Toronto. Miss Grace Ponton, of Belleville, mezzo soprano, Mrs. Burritt, our own popular vocalist, and Miss Ethel Armstrong, violinist, of Kingston, for a concert in the Napanee Opera House on Tuesday evening, May 20th. Ticket: 25 and 35 cents. Plan open at J. J. Pe ry's on Thursday morning, May 15th.

CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25 cents. R. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

Interred at Wilton.

On Saturday last about 1 p.m. the remains of the late John A. Shibley arrived from Phoenix, Arizona, and were conveyed to his family residence on Church street. On Monday at 11 a.m., a service for the deceased was held at the house, after which a public funeral service was conducted in the church of S. Mary Magdalene by the Reverend Archdeacon Carey of Kingston, assisted by the Rev. Canon Jarvis, of Napanee, a very unusual sight, and one which caused many a heartfelt expression of sympathy for Mrs. J. A. Shibley, and the relatives, was the funeral procession with a white hearse and a black hearse at its head. In the white hearse were the remains of Deborah Warner Shibley, the infant daughter of Mrs. Shibley, who died last February, and in the other all that remained of a kind father and a loving husband. The procession left the church about 12.15 a.m. and proceeded down Dundas street through the town on its way to Wilton, where the remains of the father and daughter were interred. The bearers were composed of the following gentlemen: Mr. Ryckeman, of Boston, Mr. Henry Folger, of Kingston, Dr. Burton, W. H. Wilkison, Orin L. Herring and W. S. Herrington.

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FARE'S REMAINS REMOVED.

The remains of the late George were removed from the penitentiary placed aboard the G. T. R. train Montreal, where interment will take place. The deceased's sister, a handsome woman, was greatly affected over her brother's death. She spared no expense in connection with the burial arrangements. The body was placed in an expensive casket. A Manchester, N. H., despatch says Pare's real name is said to be George Boulanger.

Eastern Methodist Church.

Special services will be held in Eastern Methodist Church on Sunday May 11th, morning and evening.

Morning service—Sermon—Subject "Spring."

Evening Service—Service of Prayers Organ Voluntary—(a) Benediction, Fred Hollins; (b) Nocturne, Spinney. Doxology.

Anthem—"Let the Righteous be Glorified."

Hymn 29, "O Worship the King Glorious above."

Prayer.
Male Quartette—"When the Mists Rolled in Splendor"—Messrs. Oscar Pollard, McCreary, Stacey.

First Lesson.
Anthem—Rejoice Jerusalem and Sing.

Second Lesson.
Mixed Quartette—"When Night Near"—Messrs. Carson and Hall, McRicket and Graham.

Hymn 169—"In the Cross of Christ Glory."

Sermon—Subject—"The Ascension." Prayer.

Offertory—Organ Voluntary—"Evening Star," Wagner.

Male Quartette—"Nearer My God to Thee"—Messrs. B. Black, Rockett, and Ham. Waggar.

Rev. C. H. McIntyre, Pastor; Lillian M. Hall, Organist and Director.

The March of Progress.

A successful organization must of necessity be progressive and the latest departure of the Lake Ontario and Bay of Quinte Steamboat Company in landing at Summerville (Port of Rochester) demonstrates that they are not in the rear rank in respect for they appear more interested than ever in giving the travelling public complete and prompt service as possible to obtain. Summerville, N. S. is situated on the east side of the Genesee River and on the shore of Lake Ontario being one of those beautiful suburban towns of which Rochester is so justly proud and is exactly what the name implies aggregation of magnificent summer homes. The electric cars are now recognized as most convenient and pleasant way of travelling short distances, because of the line being on the highways and passing through the principal streets of the town and cities they serve, to say nothing of their favor for the frequency of the service and absence of smoke and cinders. Rochester Street Railway whose tracks skirt the sides of the Summer Boulevard from Rochester to the steam new landing place, make the run from "Four Corners" (Main and State streets) in thirty-five minutes and have a leaving each way every thirty minutes, also making special arrangements to handle the baggage, not only locally, but also to the Railroad Stations in the city and what seems to be the greatest boon to the travelling public is that you may check your trunk on the steamers to any hotel residence within the city limits, or if you reside in Rochester to any place your ticket reads over their lines. The steamer "North King" begins her weekly trips on the Bay of Quinte and Rochester route May 11th and her daily trips on Port Hope, Cobourg and Rochester route May 12th, arriving and leaving at the same time as last year. This energetic steamboat line is to be congratulated for their new arrangements, which practices assure them of success of which we wish them much.

Bargains, Bargains

Retiring from Business

GREAT SALE of HOUSEHOLD GOODS

We have decided to sell our entire stock and will offer great bargains in all our lines, so for the next few weeks you will find it to your interest to take advantage of what we have.

Our Stock comprises all useful articles which are too numerous to mention.

The Peoples' Fair

C. I. MAYBEE,

NAPANEE.



and Trunk Railway Time Table.

West, 12:05 a.m.	Going East, 2:09 a.m.
3:53 a.m.	12:17 p.m.
10:34 a.m.	1:00 p.m.
1:22 p.m.	6:40 p.m.
4:38 p.m.	
8:36 p.m.	

ly except Monday. *Daily. All other run daily, Sundays excepted. Tickets can be obtained of J. L. Boyes, or at station.

IK ROBBER PARE DEAD.

IN KINGSTON PENITENTIARY ON SATURDAY LAST.

George Pare, the leader of the Napanee robbery, who caused such a stir about Canada and the United States four years ago, died in Kingston penitentiary on Saturday afternoon, near end of his imprisonment. Had he until Tuesday, he would have been a man, and come forth from within the walls. But death released him rather than the law of the land. A year ago, gangrene attacked Pare's leg, and it was finally found necessary to amputate the limb above the knee. Ever since the prisoner was confined to hospital, and his term was ended in consequence. During the few months his other leg gave him trouble, having become slightly affected the same deadly disease, which completely undermined the prisoner's health, finally caused death. Pare was at about one o'clock that the nurse breathed his last. A sister lives at Rochester, N. H. The deceased also has a son. It is said that Pare left \$60,000 to his sister. The penitentiary authorities notified the relatives of his death, and it is understood they will be to-day to take away the remains, sight of the eternal tribunal, Pare may not appear any worse than that of a man who was never confined within penitentiary walls. His crimes were not the state, robbery seeming to be weakness. But like the penitent thief was forgiven in his last moments upon the cross, this man, too, may have repented his sins. Pare may have obtained a deed of kindness; he may have relieved those in want and distress. This shall have its reward of blessing, as much as his wrong-doings on earth and his punishment. Pare will be remembered that Pare and his wife hung about Napanee from the early part of 1898, principally at night, from own account, and on July 2nd, 1898, Adams arrested a couple of suspicious characters who were in the driving park the annual race meet. However, Pare was proven against them, and they were told to get out of town. On July 14th Dominion Bank was burglarized, and \$32,000 stolen. During the fall of 1898 Pare and Holden were arrested for theft, as some of the unsigned bank were found in their possession. They were brought from Boston, where they were arrested, and in September, 1898, but not sentenced. May 2nd, 1899, Pare and Holden were removed from the Napanee jail, principally for Pare's mechanical ideas. July 14th, 1899, they were re-arrested, and convicted on September 23rd, at Cobourg. Pare's sentence was for years. While in the jail, he gave as occupation that of a wood worker, and he would be at the present sixty-two. He was of French descent, born in Montreal. He was fairly well educated, and was very fond of reading of any kind. He was not noted to the use of liquor in any form.

FARE'S REMAINS REMOVED. The remains of the late George Pare removed from the penitentiary and placed aboard the G. T. R. train for Montreal, where interment will take place. The deceased's sister, a handsome widow, greatly affected over her brother's death. She spared no expense in connection with the burial arrangements. The body was placed in an expensive coffin. Manchester, N. H., despatch says: Pare's real name is said to be George Pare.

PERSONALS.

The following are a few of those who were in town attending the funeral of the late John A. Shibley: Mr. and Mrs. Fred. W. Shibley, Mrs. H. A. Lake, Mrs. Robert Grieve, of Providence; Mr. Ryckerman, Boston; Mr. Harry Folger, Kingston, Mrs. Frank Burrows, Marlborough; Archdeacon and Mrs. Carey, Kingston, and Mr. Harry Finkle, Worcester.

Mr. Ed. Grange left on Saturday last for Brandon, Manitoba. He went by way of Chicago and St. Paul.

Mrs. I. Amey spent a few days last week the guest of Mrs. O. Johnson, Ernestown.

Miss Edna Shorts, of Newburgh, spent Saturday last in Napanee.

Mr. James Canniff left on Monday for Peterboro, where he has secured a lucrative position.

Mr. Jas. Aylsworth, clerk of the township of Sheffield, attended court in Napanee this week.

Master Albert McDonald Webb and nurse, Miss Lily Parliament, of Toronto, are guests of Mrs. (Rev.) McDonald.

Miss Della Wales, who has spent the past three months in Smith's Falls, returned on Wednesday and has accepted a position on the staff of THE EXPRESS.

Mrs. Fred. Wilson, of Deseronto, spent a few days this week the guest of Mrs. John Wilson, West street.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Laughlin, of Brockville, are moving to Napanee. Mrs. Laughlin is a daughter of Mr. William Henry Bruton.

Misses Edna and Emma Sampson spent Sunday last with friends in Selby.

Mr. Charlie Boyes, photographer, of Kingston, spent a few days this week the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. Boyes, East street.

Miss Rouse, of Bath, is spending a month with friends in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Shibley left Tuesday for Providence, R. I.

Mr. Harry Finkle left for Worcester, Mass., on Wednesday.

Mr. William Crouch leaves next week for Brockville, where he has secured a situation.

Mr. James McGraw, of New York, spent a few days this week visiting his mother, Mrs. T. McGraw, Mill street. He left on Tuesday for New York.

Mr. Wilhelm Kurth leaves on Monday next for Montreal, where he expects to secure a position.

Mr. Robert Hay, of the G.T.R. Depot spent Sunday with his parents in Belleville.

Mrs. Doree arrived home from Montreal on Sunday and is confined to the house.

Mr. Roy Thompson, of Deseronto, spent Sunday at his home in town.

Mr. Dennis Neville, Thomas st., was afflicted with a stroke of paralysis this week.

Miss Libbie Brandon, of Morven, spent Sunday the guest of her cousin, Miss Edith Smith.

Mr. A. G. Fairbairn arrived home from Manitoba this week. He will return in a week or so with another load of cattle.

Mr. Fred Foster, of Belleville, was renewing acquaintances in Napanee on Sunday.

Mr. Jas. Mathieson left for Peterboro, on Sunday evening. He has secured a situation with the Daly Tea Co.

Mr. John Brandon, of the Ontario Business College, Belleville, spent Sunday with his parents.

Mrs. Cunningham, Miss Joe Cunningham and Miss Burley, of Bath, spent Friday last guests of Mrs. E. A. Rikley.

Miss Hardy, of Napanee, is visiting her aunt, Miss Corbett, Clergy street, Kingston.

Mr. G. W. Sweetman, of Vennachar, has returned home from Kingston General Hospital, where he has been undergoing treatment. Mr. Sweetman is still under the Doctor's care.

Mr. Frank Dale, of Belleville, agent for The Crown Life Insurance Co., was in town, Monday and Tuesday.

Miss Edna French, of Robinson Co., was confined to the house last week, through

THE SUMMER HAT

Order it this week or next. Three new shipments of Hats and trimming material opened this week—never had such a millinery business. The first show of Natty styles and many exclusive lines get first showing here. Trimmed Hats \$1.50, 2.00 2.50. Childrens' Hats and Tams 25c.

Miles of Ribbons.

Our import order represents many miles of Ribbon. We want you to note our special for Saturday and next week.

Double face Satin Ribbon all colors 1½ inch wide 5c, 2 inch wide 10c, 2½ inch wide 12½c.

Pure Silk high lustre Taffetta Ribbon, 2 inch wide 15c, 3 inch wide 20c, 3½ inch wide 25c.

Special neck Ribbon 4 inches wide Lousinne Ribbon, hem stitch border, polka spots, 25c.

A Growing Dress Goods Trade.

Right goods, right value, style character and exclusiveness. Our better goods in only one dress pattern of a kind. Special showing of the scarce shades in light wool materials this week.

Two fresh numbers—Black venetian 65 inches wide, \$1 25, and Black Worsted Serge 56 inches wide, 90c. Splendid for skirts or suits.

Waterproof Cloaks, \$4 00.

NEW SHAPES, COLORS—FAWN or NAVY, \$4.00—\$5.00—\$6.00.

A New Black Skirt \$1.25.

A dandy Underskirt made of Black Sattanna, deep flounce, trimmed with ruffle. A decided bargain, \$1.25. See our \$3 50 Dress Skirts.

Ladies' Linen Dress Skirts \$1.

A bargain in these came our way and we turn it over to you. A full width, new shape skirt trimmed, three rows self pleating \$1 00.

Kid Gloves.

Alexandre—is the name of the best Kid Gloves. Real French Kid, every pair guaranteed. We are sole selling agents here for this celebrated make.

Interesting to Housekeepers

Scotch Linoleum, 45c and 60c.

Good Canadian Floor Oilcloth, 25c.

Big shipment of new Art Blinds, Curtain Poles and Trimmings opened this week.

Paper Shades, yard wide, two yards long, roller and all complete, 15c.

Art Shades of good opaque shade cloth, guaranteed rollers, complete, 35c and 40c.

Lace trimmed Shades, all colors, 50c.

Lace and Insertion trimmed, full sizes, 70c. and 95c.

This is the store for Shades—Variety and value here.

Curtain Poles, Complete, 20c.

Men's Regatta Shirts 75c.

Men's newest style Collars, all sizes, 2 for 25c. Men's Heavy Overalls 48c, 50c, 75c, 90c. Men's white laundried shirts 50c. Men's working shirts 50c. Men's medium weight underwear 25c and 35c.

White and Cream Gloves.

Just opened Ladies' White and Cream Silk and Taffetta Gloves 25c, 35c, 50c. Fast Black Hosiery 10c, 13c, 20c, 25c, 50c. Good Parasols 75c, \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50. Short Erect-form Corsets 50c, 75c, \$1.00. Special Corsets 39c. Ladies Wrappers 90c and \$1.25. New Veilings, Belts and Combs.

You know our way—free to come, free to go—NO ONE URGED TO BUY—and your money back if you want it.

The Hardy Dry Goods Co

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Eastern Methodist Church.
Special services will be held in the Eastern Methodist Church on Sunday, May 11th, morning and evening.
Morning service — Sermon — Subject — "Spring."
Evening Service — Service of Praise.
Organ Voluntary — (a) Benediction, Alford Hollins; (b) Nocturne, Spinney.
Doxology.
Anthem — "Let the Righteous be Glad," Harrison.
Hymn 29, "O Worship the King all glorious above."
Prayer.
Male Quartette — "When the Mists have rolled in Splendor" — Messrs. Osborne, Hillard, McCreary, Stacey.
First Lesson.
Anthem — "Rejoice Jerusalem and Sing" — Solo. B. Nevin.
Second Lesson.
Mixed Quartette — "When Night is near" — Messrs Carson and Hall, Messrs. Rocket and Graham.
Hymn 169 — "In the Cross of Christ our glory."
Sermon — Subject — "The Ascension."
Prayer.
Offertory — Organ Voluntary — "The Evening Star," Wagner.
Male Quartette — "Nearer My God to Thee" — Messrs. B. Black, Rocket, Graham, Wagar.
Rev. C. H. McIntyre, Pastor; Miss Helen M. Hall, Organist and Director.

1st March of Progress.
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Mr. Chas. Whelan, of Newburgh, left on Thursday to spend a few days in Toronto.
Mr. John Lyons Centreville, was in town on Thursday on his way to Grey County for a few days.
Mr. Easton Embury left on Wednesday for a few days visit in Oswego.
Mr. C. I. Maybee has accepted a situation as traveller with the well known firm, The American Lamp and Brass Co., of Trenton, N. J., U. S.

DEATHS.
BOGART — At Napanee, on Tuesday, May 6, Lou, J. Aylesworth, relict of the late James C. Bogart, aged 56 years. The funeral took place on Wednesday afternoon to the Napanee Cemetery.
ANDERSON — At Marysville, on Friday, May 2nd, Mrs. Ketura Anderson, beloved wife of Mr. Thos Anderson, aged 73 years and 3 months. The remains were buried on Sunday.
Napanee Boys.
The Robinson brothers are appearing in St. John's Athletic Club Minstrels, in London, 6, 7, and 8 May. Jack as one of the end men, Clarence as cornet soloist, and Arthur in the orchestra, on slide trombone. In the same minstrel show are the Miner Bros, E. H. Miner as Interlocutor and Howard as tenor soloist. Many Napaneeans will remember their fathers, Jno. S. Robinson and M. Miner, who were with the Napanee Dramatic Club, twenty-five years ago, and strange to say after many years of separation, the next generation are appearing in London, Ont., in the same line of amusement.

At Napanee Opera House
Do not fail to hear The Celebrated Reilhofer Tyrolean Yodlers and Concert Company on Tuesday night May 13th. These artists are selected from the famous Reilhofer family, near Ober-Ammergau, Valley of Amner, Bavarian Alps, Bavaria. They have had a phenomenally successful career on the concert platform, within the past few years, having appeared at the leading Expositions of Europe and America. Their performances are at once entertaining, instructive, and always profitable to those securing their services. Entertainment Managers and Committees have an opportunity in this Troupe that should not be overlooked in their selection of attractions for the approaching season.
These Echo and Yodling Songs, accompanied by the skillful playing of the Mountain Flute, Alpine Violin or Zither. If you have never been fortunate enough to hear such music, The Reilhofer Troupe present an opportunity, not only of hearing them sing these famous Echo and Yodling Songs, but also of seeing them in their magnificent native costumes playing upon Zithers, Xylophones, Alpine Violins and Mountain Flutes, a chance seldom equalled and never excelled. The Plan is now open at J. J. Perry's Drug store. Prices 15c, 25c, and 35 cts.

The Citizens' Band commenced their open air concerts on Friday evening last.

DETJOR & WALLACE,
The Prescription Druggists, give
their prompt
attention.
Just drop us a card addressed
DETJOR & WALLACE
Medical Hall, Napanee
YOU'LL GET THE GOODS.

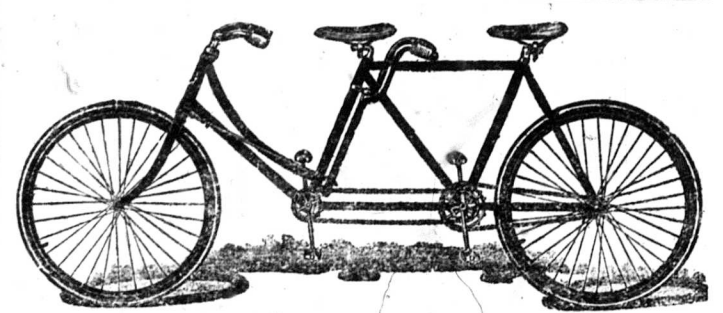
MAIL ORDERS

Men's newest style Collars, all sizes, 2 for 25c. Men's Heavy Overalls 48c, 50c, 75c, 90c. Men's white laundered shirts 50c. Men's working shirts 50c. Men's medium weight underwear 25c and 35c.

Just opened Ladies White and Cream Silk and Taffetta Gloves 25c, 35c, 50c. Fast Black Hosiery 10c, 13c, 20c, 25c, 50c. Good Parasols 75c, \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50. Short Erect-form Corsets 50c, 75c, \$1.00. Special Corsets 39c. Ladies Wrappers 90c and \$1.25. New Veilings, Belts and Combs.

You know our way—free to come, free to go—NO ONE URGED TO BUY—and your money back if you want it.

The Hardy Dry Goods Co.,
Cheapside, - Napanee.



UNAPPROACHED
POPULARITY

UNAPPROACHED
SALES . . .

Each succeeding year bigger than the last.
This year will be better than ever.
Our stock of Bicycles is one of the largest and best in Canada, consisting of the following well-known makes :

CLEVELAND, COLUMBIA,
CRESCENT, MASSEY-HARRIS,
HYSLOP and the RACYCLE.

Standard Wheels at popular prices and no better wheels at any price.

We devote all our time to the Bicycle Business and try to do it well.

50 Second-Hand Wheels in stock, must be cleared out at once.

Bring in your Wheel for Repairs and get it the same day.

W. J. NORMILE,
Napanee Bicycle Works.

A. S. Kimmerly has just hand, a car of seed corn, Southern Sweet and Early Leaming, also in stock, Timothy, Alsike, Red Clover, Alfalfa, Bug Proof Peas, Speltz, and all varieties of garden seeds. Try Bibby's Cream, equivalent for calves, I pay 11c. for eggs. Our Celebrated 25c. Tea is still a leader.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.
Lots of jewelry is now the correct style. Call and see our selections of jewelry and rings worn by up-to-date people.
F. CHINNECK'S Jewelry Store.